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PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

By Our Industrial Correspondent

DURING the five years that have passed since World War II ended a significant change has taken place in the industrial structure of certain areas of Britain, a change that is, perhaps, the most important in their history. For the first time, an organized attempt has been made to achieve a better distribution of industry throughout the country; and as a result a vast number of enterprises have gone to the Development Areas of Wales, Scotland, the North East Coast, West Cumberland, Merseyside and South Lancashire and have found there the labour, the factories and the facilities they need.

Although this movement of industry from the more congested areas began before the war, it received a fresh impetus from the Distribution of Industry Act of 1945. The main purpose of this measure was to ensure a more balanced industrial structure in the country as a whole and to diversify the economy of those areas, which, for the most part, had been primarily dependent in the past on such heavy industries as coal, iron, steel, shipbuilding and marine engineering.

Much progress has been made towards the achievement of these two aims and to-day there are many hundreds of new factories and workshops in the Development Areas turning out an increasing flow of capital and consumer goods for both the home and export markets. In addition, steps have been taken to attract industry to a number of places outside the Development Areas also in need of a greater volume and variety of employment opportunities for both men and women. At the same time a good deal has been done to limit the expansion of industry in the congested parts of the country.

It is three years since I last visited the Development Areas. Then, large tracts of land acquired for factory building were still in the site-clearance and bulldozer stage. Nevertheless, even then no fewer than 140 new factories or extensions had been built since the war. Several hundred other building projects had been approved and many were under construction, and a valuable stimulus to production for peace and to employment had been given by the conversion of munitions factories to peacetime use. What is the position to-day? To enable me to get the picture clear and to reproduce it in words in so far as I am able to do so, I recently made a tour of the areas, and was profoundly impressed by what I saw.

By August 1950, 1,122 new factories and extensions had been built at a cost of more than £48½ million and some 249 others had been started—many well on the way to completion—at a cost far in excess of those in production. Of those already completed, more than 530 were Government factories costing over £22½ million, but the remainder, more than half the total, and a large proportion of those still under construction, had been undertaken by industry entirely at its own expense. These include iron and steel works in South Wales and chemical schemes in the North East which are among the largest enterprises that have ever been conceived in this or any other country.

I got the impression, during a three-weeks tour, that it is fair to say that when all the factories built or under construction are in production, big strides will have been made toward solving the problem of the Development Areas. Nevertheless, in many parts of the areas there are pockets of male labour still available for industrialists who wish to expand or start new undertakings.

I also received the impression that the strength of the Areas lies in the large number of stable concerns who have dug their roots firmly in new soil ready to profit by the supply of good labour,

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room for expansion, raw materials available in the locality and excellent port facilities. It is true that some firms, mostly small ones, who started soon after the war have dropped out, but these are more than compensated for by other firms who have taken over vacated premises and the large number who, after becoming established, have applied for additional space. Many firms who started cautiously in a modest way have remained to expand, confident, by the test of experience, that they can do well in the Development Areas.

As every industrialist knows, the quality as well as the quantity of labour available is a most important factor. Most of the men and women employed in the new factories are new to their particular job. They may have had war-time or other experience of factory work, but they have had to undergo a period of training. Some works managers expressed pleasure at the rapidity with which the workers had become proficient; others said that while the employees in some instances took rather longer to become familiar with their new jobs than others who had been engaged elsewhere, once they had learned the ropes the standard of workmanship and reliability was good.

An article such as this cannot pretend to be a complete survey of the Development Areas as a whole. It is hoped in this article to give outstanding impressions of each Area as I saw it, and to follow with a series of articles describing in greater detail the progress that has been made in each Area.

MERSEYSIDE, A NEW DEVELOPMENT AREA

First I went to Merseyside, scheduled as a Development Area as recently as 1949. The problems here are different from other Areas. Although it is the home of a number of big undertakings and has excellent port facilities, it has not been generally regarded in the past as a manufacturing centre, and, partly because of the fluctuating nature of shipbuilding and overseas trade, it has for many years, apart from war-time periods, had a considerable unemployment problem. In Liverpool, the Corporation obtained powers in 1936 to build factories and develop industrial estates and to make loans to industrialists. As progress in reducing unemployment in the post-war years was slow it was decided in 1949that the future problems of Merseyside as a whole would best be met by scheduling it as a Development Area. Merseyside is not yet quite so prominent a field for expansion as are perhaps some of these older Development Areas in the minds of industrialists, but there are signs now that more rapid progress will take place.

Existing industry is, of course, of great importance. They go in for things in a big way in that part of the country. For example, the name of Cammell Laird, of Birkenhead, is known the world over, and the same may be said of Lever Brothers who employ several thousand workers on their estate at Bromborough, many of the workers being housed in the company's model town of Port Sunlight, a pioneer in housing estates and one of the most delightful in the country. There are other names of firms located in the Liverpool-Birkenhead district which are household words, and Liverpool Corporation also have for years taken a lead in building industrial and housing estates—the latter, by the way, exceedingly attractive in design and structure.

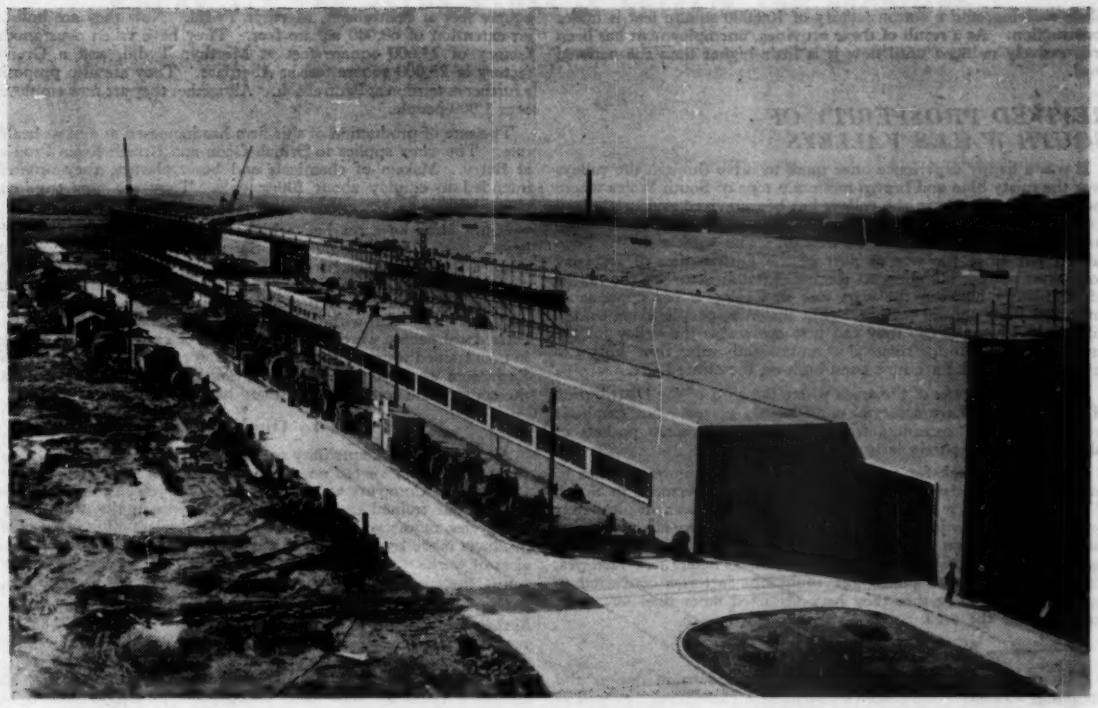
New Sites near Liverpool

Following the scheduling of Merseyside, the North-Western Industrial Estates Company, the operating company responsible to the Board of Trade for factory development in South Lancashire, transferred its head office from Wigan to Liverpool, and the Board of Trade began a search for sites suitable for new industries. So far five sites have been acquired. Work is going ahead at one of these, Huyton-with-Roby, on the outskirts of Liverpool. The site covers 28 acres and is expected to provide 500,000 square feet of factory space.

Three factories under construction at Beaufort Road, another of these sites adjoining Birkenhead's dockland, will provide about 80,000 square feet of floor space. They have been allocated to firms making waterproof clothing, cycle bags, carrier and pannier frames, and metal closures for containers and oil drums. Work has also begun on a third site at Fazakerley, Liverpool, where a factory is being built for a firm in the food industry.

Negotiations are in progress for other sites and every opportunity will be given to suitable applicants, whether local firms who wish to extend their activities or others who wish to move into the area.

In the past few years the major contribution to the extension of the industrial capacity of Merseyside has come from the munitions factories turned over to civilian production. Dunlops, for instance,



706,000 sq. ft. of factory space being built for I.C.I. (Metals) at Kirkby, near Liverpool.

have taken over a very large Government factory formerly occupied by Rootes, adjoining Speke, the industrial estate built before the war by Liverpool Corporation. Dunlops are employing several thousand at this huge block of buildings which is alongside Liverpool Airport, and both the factory and the pre-war estate are well served by the Corporation's housing estate nearby.

Developments at Kirkby

Among post-war conversions, one of the most attractive of industrial prospects is seen at the former Government factory at Kirkby. This factory, built in 1940, is now being planned as a self-contained unit with houses, schools, banks, a town centre and other amenities. One of its most useful assets is an internal railway system with loading and unloading facilities alongside most of the buildings. The buildings are suitable for medium and small undertakings, and already nearly 100 firms are operating there. One of the most impressive developments in this area is the huge building now being erected near the Kirkby estate for I.C.I. Metals. There will be more than 700,000 square feet of factory space on a site covering 100 acres. The Kirkby estate, it should be mentioned, has been acquired from the Government by Liverpool Corporation which, in addition to Speke, also built an industrial estate at Fazakerley before the war.

Another impressive undertaking is at Walton, on the outskirts of Liverpool, where a large war-time factory is now occupied by Napiers and the English Electric Co. Ltd., and several thousand people are employed there.

Although not in the Development Area, there are other big undertakings nearby, either built since the war or in course of construction, particularly at Ellesmere Port. Large-scale oil refineries are being built and there was recently completed a carbon black factory, an industry new to this country. Several thousand workers are employed in the Ellesmere Port district—a significant example of the growing interest in the Merseyside industrial area and the possibility it offers for expansion and new industrial activity. Here, on Merseyside, therefore, much has been done since the war to add to the important, though still insufficient volume of industry there. The scheduling of the area has now focused attention on the facilities available, labour, factory sites, co-operative local authorities, and unrivalled means of transport throughout the United Kingdom, and—and I stress this—with overseas countries.

Meeting the Problems of South Lancashire

Another comparatively recently scheduled Area is South Lancashire (actually scheduled in March 1946), which may be roughly described as covering the district in and around St. Helens and Wigan. Here there had been a decline in employment owing to the closure of coal mines and a falling off to a lesser extent in the textile industry. The decline in textiles applied more particularly to Wigan. St. Helens had suffered through reduced employment in the coal and chemical industries, though the glass industry had remained fairly stable. In the St. Helens district in particular there has always been insufficient employment for women.

To meet the situation, industrial estates have been established at Lamberhead Green, Wigan, and at Parr, near St. Helens. At Lamberhead there are five completed factories of medium size and three others are in course of erection. In addition, a new factory has been built for British Celanese at Goose Green, near Wigan, and Turner Bros. Asbestos Co. Ltd. have built a large factory at Hindley and are now going into production. On the Lamberhead estate plastic products, synthetic resins, light engineering products and furnishing fabrics are being made. Five factories have been completed at Parr for knitwear, constructional engineering, glass and

Exports and Economic Stability

The maintenance of our economic stability depends on a continuance of the effectiveness of our export drive.

—The Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Sept. 12.

fabric weaving, and a cotton factory of 100,000 square feet is under construction. As a result of these activities, unemployment has been progressively reduced until now it is little higher than the national level.

REVIVED PROSPERITY OF SOUTH WALES VALLEYS

It was a happy experience once more to drive through the valleys over the misty blue and brown mountain tops of South Wales where the life of the people in the valleys has been revived and brightened by new industries started in surroundings where the scenic background is often inspiring in its beauty. The work that has been carried out since the war as part of the Distribution of Industry policy has not merely changed the industrial structure of the valleys whose history between the wars was so tragic; it has appreciably improved their natural features. For instance, people living on the hillside at Llwynpia say they can now see across the valley for the first time, thanks to the removal of an unsightly mine tip. Factories giving useful work have now been built on the cleared site.

South Wales is one of the areas where the aims of the Distribution of Industry Act have achieved considerable success—but emphasis is on the word "considerable." There are still some pockets of labour available—particularly male labour.

The essential task for the future is to provide more factories to employ men. Perhaps the best measure of achievement in South Wales since the war is the fact that the new projects will ultimately provide 93,000 new jobs and that 64,000 of these have already materialized. More than 600 industrial projects have been begun, and most of them are now in production. These include new factories, extensions to existing plants and munitions factories converted to peacetime use. Together they have attracted more than 400 firms from outside the area.

Nylon Spinners' Big Project

The new buildings are light, airy, and modern in design and planning, and many are distinctly pleasing architecturally as well as being sited in attractive surroundings. Firms who have built or taken factories are determined that the factory grounds shall match the surroundings. Driving down the hill from Abergavenny one sees the huge factory built by British Nylon Spinners, Ltd., at Mamhilad, near Pontypool, in a setting of green trees, lawns, playing fields, and flower gardens laid out by a firm of landscape gardeners and maintained by a large regular staff. This huge building of red brick with its soaring central tower silhouetted against the green background is one of the most impressive industrial sights of Britain. It is an example of an undertaking on the largest scale, the biggest of its kind in Britain, which has already outspanned its original scope. The first conservative estimate was that 2,000 people would find employment there, but the factory is to be extended to employ even more than the 3,400 already at work there. 7 per cent. of the workers are disabled. The site covers 112 acres and the factory floor space is over two million square feet.

The factories taken over by the Crown Cork Co. Ltd., at Tredegar, 1,200 feet above sea level overlooking Sirhowy Valley, are another impressive sight. Two spick and span new factories of 33,000 square feet linked by a covered passageway are surrounded by green lawns and flowerbeds. An attractive eau-de-nil interior colour scheme should provide pleasing conditions for the 300 workers who will be employed there.

An unusual, but practical design has been selected by Brynmawr Rubber Ltd., a subsidiary of Enfield Cables. This factory, under construction at the top of one of the valleys of Monmouthshire, covers 278,000 square feet on a site high above sea level. It has a snow-resisting roof of circular sections with round roof lights like giant portholes of a ship.

From Small Beginnings

South Wales, in common with the other Development Areas, abounds in stories of firms who have begun in a small way and have expanded far beyond early expectations.

An example of this, although hardly one of a modest start, is the development of Hoover Ltd. They started with a factory of 93,000 square feet at Pentrebach, Merthyr Tydfil. Now they are building an extension of 60,000 square feet. They have taken over another factory of 24,000 square feet at Merthyr Tydfil, and a Grenfell factory of 25,000 square feet at Aberdare. They are also proposing a further extension at Pentrebach. Altogether they are now employing over 1,000 people.

The rate of production of this firm has increased at a most healthy rate. The same applies to British Geon and British Resin Products at Barry. Makers of chemicals and basic plastics, they originally intended to employ about 500 people. They are now employing about 1,300.

Many firms have reached a high rate of productivity. This has been achieved by N. Corah and Sons Ltd., of Leicester, who have taken a factory at Aberbargoed for making women's and children's clothing, in part by the introduction of an interesting competitive scheme. The factory is run almost entirely by "green" labour—workers who were without previous experience of this industry. First, local people were trained in Leicester as supervisors, and they in turn trained teams of women and girls for the special factory duties. Each team was given the name of a South Wales town or village and the competitive spirit between them has led to excellent results.

Tributes to Quality of Labour

A tribute to the adaptability and skill of male labour in South Wales was paid when I visited one of the factories at Llwynpia where the Bown Cycle Company are doing an excellent job in the export trade with labour trained to do highly skilled tasks in the production of autocycles, motorcycles, push cycles and tricycles. These are quality products made by men who at the start were completely new to this class of work.

The same reaction to the quality of local labour was expressed at the industrial estates which continue to be among the most successful of the developments in South Wales. Treforest, with its 72 factories covering 250 acres, employs more than 10,000 workers. Bridgend and Hirwaun are two smaller estates employing between them about 6,500 workers. Hirwaun estate has become an important centre of radio and television production. Murphys' and Sobells between them employ nearly 1,600 workers.

One of the problems of South Wales is the finding of employment for disabled miners suffering from pneumoconiosis. It was for these that the Grenfell factories for firms employing 50 per cent. of disabled employees were built to let on specially attractive terms. The Austin Motor Co. in their factory at Bargoed have gone one better than this requirement. 95 per cent. of their employees are sufferers from pneumoconiosis. There is a well-equipped sick-bay and X-ray apparatus, with a nurse in attendance and a doctor's room. The factory is well sited overlooking the Rhymney Valley and its winding river. Here luxury toy cars, and pressings, trimmings and upholstery for Austin cars are produced. More than 10 per cent. of the toy motor cars are finding their way overseas.

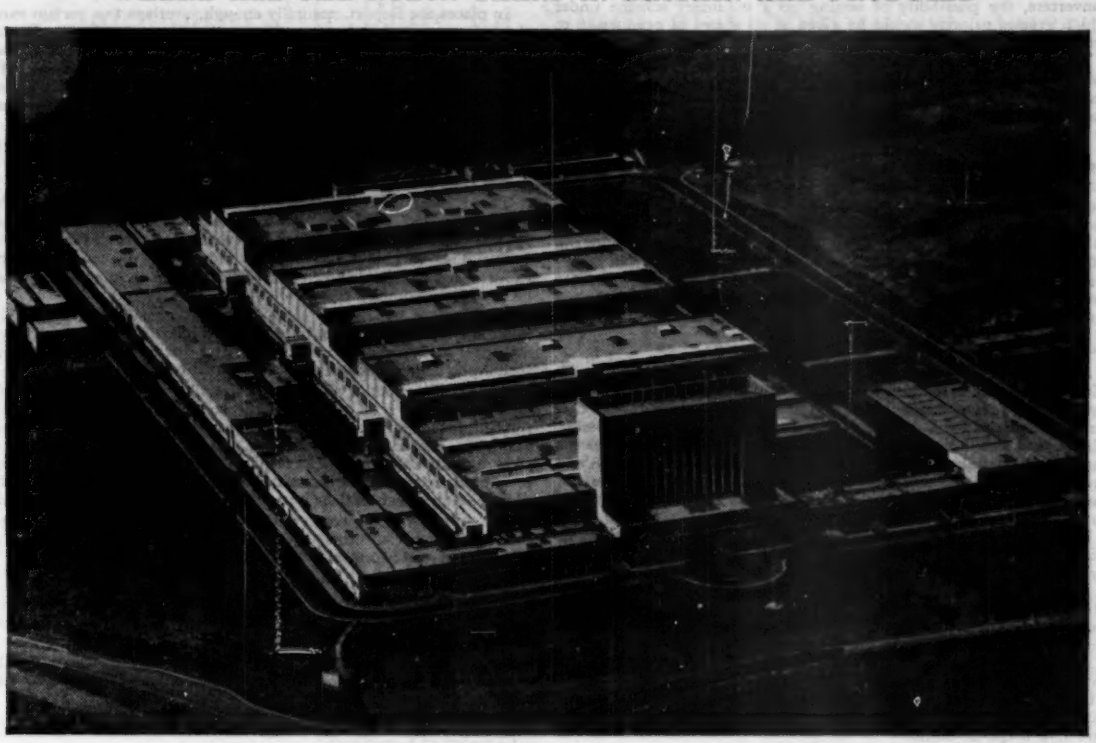
After another of the many "up the valley and over the mountain" drives that the visit to South Wales included, I was shown over the Monmouthshire border at Nantyglo, a six-bay factory of 68,000 square feet taken over by Cooper & Co. (Birmingham) Ltd., manufacturers of industrial felts, and a 33,000 square feet factory building occupied by John Webb & Co. of Birmingham, who make sanitary brass fittings. This area is noticeably popular with Birmingham firms. An interesting point about both these factories is that they were booked by the firms concerned on site, facilities and production potential before they were built. This group of factories is most pleasingly situated at the top of one of the western valleys.

Far outreaching all other developments in South Wales, however, are the hot strip and sheet rolling mills at Margam, Port Talbot, and the cold reduction mills for tinplate at Trostre. It is an endurance test to walk round the Margam works which are four miles long. The project, when complete, will have cost between £60 million and £80 million, and will be the largest steel rolling works in Britain. Already a small town of new houses for workers is springing up alongside.

Wrexham, the new Development Area in North Wales, has already provided 2,600 new jobs since the war—three-quarters of these are for men. Eventually work will be found for several thousands more in the Wrexham area.

(This article will be continued in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*

WHERE ALL THE NYLON YARNS IN BRITAIN ARE PRODUCED



Aerial view of the British Nylon Spinners factory near Pontypool. This factory has a floor-space of a million square feet and is nearly a quarter of a mile long. *(See article on opposite page).*

Dollars from Britain's Textile Industries

"SELLING in America is not simply a matter of patriotism: it can be very good business, too."

These words from the foreword can be taken as the theme of the detailed, carefully documented and cautiously optimistic Report of the British Textile Marketing Mission which visited the United States this summer under the auspices of the United States Economic Co-operation Administration and the Dollar Exports Board. ("Dollar Sales: 4—How Cotton, Rayon, Silk and Furnishing Fabrics are sold in the U.S.A." Dollar Exports Board, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. 2s. 6d. or, by post, 2s. 9d.)

The Mission, under the leadership of Col. J. R. Hutchison, President of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association and now M.P. for Scotstoun, consisted of leading British business men, chosen principally from the textile industries, but including men with experience in other commercial activities. They arrived in the United States on June 14 and left on July 22, after travelling 8,000 miles, holding 230 official interviews—and making innumerable unofficial contacts—and visiting Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles and Dallas. The purpose of the visit was to gather first-hand knowledge of the marketing methods used in the distribution of textiles in the United States, including in particular market research, advertising and standards of service. The investigations also covered the size, grouping, functions, requirements and techniques of wholesale and retail distributors, garment manufacturers, interior decorators and industrial users.

There were some suggestions when the team was appointed that, so far as the disappointingly few but expert traders established in the market were concerned there was a danger of the team attempting to teach their grandmothers to suck eggs. This danger has been nobly overcome and the resulting Report will not only be useful to the "veterans" but should serve as a stimulant and, in some cases, a warning to many others who might be encouraged to make an attempt at selling in the United States.

Mass Incursion not Desirable

A mass incursion by the British cotton, rayon, silk and furnishing fabrics industries into the American market is neither possible nor desirable, state the authors, since British exporters could not hope to compete in the popular price, mass produced lines nor could they meet the demands which they would be called upon to satisfy if they succeeded. Nevertheless, the Report continues, "we believe that the prospects for British textiles which are adapted to the needs of the market and to the gaps which exist in American production are encouraging. . . . The greatest opportunities exist in the higher quality lines where price plays second fiddle to ingenuity and exclusiveness. They occur also at all levels of the price range in novelty fabrics and designs."

The Report, however, stresses that American buyers will not seek these novelties out on their own, neither will they suggest ideas to their suppliers. Ideas and designs have to be *sold*, and it is the British producer who has to do it.

Cotton Piece-goods—a Recommendation

An important recommendation to the Cotton Board is made by the authors, who found a large unsatisfied demand for certain cotton products, including fine shirtings, typewriter cloths, lenos, voiles, ginghams, coloured woven goods, velveteens and corduroys.

"Trade in these lines could be immediately expanded if more could be made available," states the Report. "We recommend that the

Cotton Board should explore with spinners, weavers, finishers and converters, the possibility of setting up a voluntary scheme under which greater priority would be given at all stages of production to orders for the American market."

The Report also stresses the importance of British exporters being able to offer American buyers continuity of quality and urges that those responsible for the marketing of cotton in the United Kingdom should see that the spinner is given the grade required to enable him to build up a standard quality over a period of years.

Rayon Piece-goods

Prospects for rayon, in the opinion of the authors, are distinctly gloomy, mainly owing to the high degree of protection still afforded to the domestic industry in the United States. Finished widths required in America are 39/40 in., 42 in., 45 in. and 60 in., as compared with the still standard British width of 36 in. But there is one gleam of hope: " if an exclusive and novel weave or design can be offered, preferably from stock, price becomes a secondary consideration." Nevertheless up to now only a " negligible " yardage has been sent from Britain.

Come-back for Silk

As the result of an intensive promotional campaign, interest in silk fabrics is reviving in the United States, and young people are becoming aware of the advantages of the natural fibre, in many cases for the first time. British exports of silk goods consisting largely of speciality fabrics such as silk ties and printed and woven designs, are, states the Report, a " commendably large " proportion of our total exports, and British companies which produce this kind of article and have not envisaged the possibilities of the United States are recommended to do so.

In the view of the Team, the best chance for increased exports in this field lies in silk goods of a novel and exclusive nature, catering for the quality market where price is not the most important factor. For example, " the British silk industry makes pure dye lingerie silk fabrics which have that something extra as regards purity of touch, lustre, charm, fine appearance, that the United States domestic production does not seem to obtain to quite the same degree. This is a strong selling point which should be featured in any promotion undertaken by British exporters."

Other lines which might sell well, in the view of the authors, are exclusive designs in hand block and screen prints, on a fine quality pure dye crepe-de-chine.

Furnishing fabrics

In furnishing fabrics, again, the opinion of the team is that the best prospects for the British exporter are in good quality furnishing fabrics sold to specialist interior decorators and the interior decorating departments of big stores, although there are openings for certain types of cloths, including fine printed chintzes, cambrics and linens, in the medium and lower quality store trade.

The Report states that there is a good demand for traditional English designs provided they are subtly adapted to tone in with current American tastes and advises British manufacturers not to copy slavishly American designs, " although they should make themselves aware of them."

Prospects in the Future

Although showing themselves well aware of the many factors, past and present, which have deterred or are deterring British firms from attempting to enter the United States market, the authors are cautiously optimistic as to the future. " We are convinced," they write, " that the barometer is set fair for British exporters to do profitable and expanding trade in certain lines. The rewards are there for those who have the initiative to seize their opportunity."

But " rewards " are not the only cogent reasons the team advances. There is another, self-interest, since the American textile industries have the largest productive capacity in the world and are themselves taking an increasing interest in exports. Their styles and widths have already been favourably accepted in many world markets, including those Commonwealth countries which are of special importance to the British textile export trade. When conditions ease and these markets are once more fully open to American competition, warn the authors, " those British firms which have gained experience in selling in the American market will unquestionably have so improved their efficiency, marketing techniques and knowledge of consumer requirements that they will have a far greater chance of maintaining their position. . . . Those who ignore American fashion trends may find themselves supplying an ever-diminishing market."

Conclusion

In places the Report, naturally enough, overlaps to a certain extent the information already given in the three previous Dollar Exports Board booklets, " Consumer Goods," " Advertising and Sales Promotion " and " Capital Goods." But in general the book is full of specific and valuable information which could not have been published in such detail in a general review covering industry as a whole.

As well as chapters dealing with the traditional outlets for British cottons and silks, there are descriptions of the buying methods of sports shirt makers, mail order houses and coffin manufacturers.

The Report deals in considerable detail with market research, advertising and publicity and emphasizes the need for " fashion scouts " to keep British exporters up to date on changes in American taste. The various types of distributor available to the British exporter are described and compared and there is an interesting passage on group marketing.

The Report, which has some informative statistical appendices, including one on the use and development of artificial fibres, ends with a chapter on successful marketing. After discussing various different techniques used by existing exporters the mission conclude that :—

" If he has a product which is not directly comparable with a similar American article ; if he exploits the selling points of that article to the full, makes buyers conscious of its name and builds up—however slowly—a consumer-demand for it ; if he styles it to conform to, though not to copy, American fashions ; and if he times his deliveries to suit his customers' legitimate needs, he may use any one of a number of different methods of distribution and he is fairly certain to succeed."

Certainly anybody planning a visit of investigation to the United States ought not to omit to examine this Report, as well as other sources, before setting sail.

The members of the team were :—

Col. J. R. Hutchison, Chairman of insurance, shipbuilding companies and director of a linoleum company, and Vice-President, Association of British Chambers of Commerce ;

Mr. Eric Bland, Departmental Manager, Richard Haworth & Co. Ltd., Manchester (nominated by the Cotton and Rayon Merchants Association) ;

Mr. R. C. Booth, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce ;

Mr. R. A. S. Bunting, Director, M. Makower & Co. Ltd., London (nominated by the Silk and Rayon Users Association) ;

Mr. G. C. Dixon, Export Manager, Lambert Bros. (Merchandise) Ltd., London (National General Export Merchants Group and London Chamber of Commerce) ;

Mr. Geoffrey Grundy, Director, Woodhouse, Hambly & Co. Ltd., Manchester (British Rayon Federation) ;

Mr. C. Hargreaves, Director, Haslams Ltd., Manchester (Furnishing Fabrics Export Group) ;

Mr. R. R. D. McIntosh, Joint General Manager, Dollar Exports Board ;

Mr. Wallace N. Ormrod, Assistant Managing Director, Vantona Textiles Ltd., Manchester (Manchester Chamber of Commerce) ;

Mr. O. W. Roskill, Senior Partner, O. W. Roskill, Industrial Consultants, London, Industrial Consultant (Dollar Exports Board).

Exchange Control Relaxation on Exports of Not More than £10

THE TREASURY announce that in future the Exchange Control form C.D.3 need not be completed for export of goods not exceeding £10 in value (f.o.b.). This concession is not restricted to post parcels and packets, but extends to exportation by all normal means.

Export licensing requirements remain unchanged ; and, unless the goods are being sent by way of gift, the exporter is still under obligation to comply with the requirements of the Exchange Control Act, 1947, concerning method of payment and surrender of currency. The usual pre-entry documents for goods exported by sea or air freight, and the usual Customs Declaration form showing the description and value of the goods for postal parcels and packets will still be required.

Commonwealth Plan for South and South-East Asia

A SIX-YEAR development plan for the Commonwealth countries of South and South-East Asia of £1,868 million for the period beginning July 1951, is outlined in "The Colombo Plan"* published on Tuesday as a White Paper.

The report points out that South and South-East Asia is an area rich in natural resources, containing one-quarter of the world's population—over ten times the number living in Great Britain. Yet, for centuries, most of the people have lived in great poverty. The technical advances that have transformed the face of the western world during the last 150 years, have, to a large extent, passed them by.

Here is a tremendous opportunity for development—and a tremendous need. As the Report says, "The political stability of the countries of the area is possible only in conditions of economic progress, and a steady flow of capital from more highly developed countries is essential for this purpose. The conception of the Commonwealth countries' approach to the problem is that a fresh impetus should be given to economic development in South and South-East Asia in order to increase production, raise standards of living, and thus enlarge the volume of trade around the world from which all countries may benefit. It is because this is a world problem of the first magnitude and not a purely national or regional one, that the Commonwealth Governments have framed this Report for the world's consideration."

Countries Taking Part

The Plan takes its name from the original meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers at Colombo in January of this year. They there agreed that special attention was needed for the problems of South and South-East Asia, problems which could not be solved by the countries of the area alone.

The report was prepared at the recent London meeting of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of the Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

It deals with the whole of South and South-East Asia, although it is the Commonwealth countries in the area—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei which have supplied most of the detailed information.

The non-Commonwealth countries in South and South-East Asia are Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and the three Associate States of Indo-China—Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam. They are faced by problems very similar to those which face the Commonwealth countries in the area, and it is hoped they will decide to join in the co-operative work of the Colombo Plan.

Of the cost of £1,868 million of the Six-Year Development Programmes, 34 per cent. is for transport and communications, 32 per cent. for agriculture, including river valley development schemes, 18 per cent. for housing, health and education, 10 per cent. for industry and mining (excluding coal) and 6 per cent. for fuel and power.

Realistic Programmes

Development is planned on a big scale, yet realism has been the keynote. In the words of the Report, "Previous plans have been ruthlessly curtailed in order to arrive at programmes which are both feasible and balanced within themselves." India, for example, has projects worked out which would cost over £2,450 million, but has limited her programme to £1,379 million. Pakistan's programme, at £280 million, is about 60 per cent. of what it was previously hoped could be accomplished. Ceylon's programme stands at £102 million, and the combined total of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and British Borneo is £107 million.

The main emphasis in all the programmes, except for Singapore, is on agricultural rather than industrial development, but the two often go together. In India, Pakistan and Ceylon, for instance, the generation of hydro-electric power is being combined with irrigation works and flood control in giant projects for developing whole river valleys—on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Scheme in the United States. One such project alone, on the River Sutlej in India, is expected to cost well over £50 million.

But, because the needs are different, the various countries have approached the problem in different ways. Pakistan, for instance, with practically no industry at all, puts more emphasis than the others on industrial development. Ceylon and Malaya are exceptionally dependent on the export of a few products—rubber, tin, tea, copra; they therefore aim to broaden their economies by opening up new areas of food production.

Singapore, an international port with a large and growing population, is specially concerned with problems of health, education and housing. North Borneo suffered heavy damage during the war: the emphasis in its programme is therefore on reconstruction. Sarawak's plans include the improvement of communications and better methods of rice cultivation. Brunei can meet its development programme from its own revenues, largely derived from oil royalties.

Meeting the Cost

How are the programmes to be paid for? In the first place, the Governments concerned are doing all they can to meet the cost. A good deal of development is already under way and the programmes include many projects on which work has already been started. What is now proposed is a big speed up in the rate of development.

But the two main deficiencies, which they cannot provide in full from their own resources, are trained men and capital.

On technical help it is not simply a question of the top-grade expert. Many of these will be wanted, but so too will be hosts of foremen and skilled and semi-skilled workers who must be trained locally. In 1949 there were just over 3,000 universities, technical training colleges and trade schools in the Commonwealth countries of South and South-East Asia, turning out about 150,000 trained men a year. By 1957 it is hoped to increase the number of institutions to 3,670 and the output of trained men to nearly 200,000. As announced earlier in the year, the Commonwealth countries have agreed to contribute up to £8 million over the next three years to help meet the needs of technical assistance. The scheme is based on the maximum mutual help among the countries in the area and the other participating countries; there will also be close co-operation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and with United States activities in this field through the "Point Four" Programme.

As regards their capital needs, the Commonwealth countries in the area reckon that to carry out the programme they will need to import over the next six years approximately £1,084 million worth of goods and services beyond what they will be able to pay for out of their own exports. The main ways in which they could meet the cost of these imports are :—

From their sterling balances, their main source of external finance since the war. India, Pakistan and Ceylon expect to draw further on these funds to a total of £246 million over the next six years. In so far as they do so, it will mean that the United Kingdom will ultimately have to supply goods to this value in further repayment of her war-time debts ;

From private investment. The opportunities for private enterprise should increase as the development programmes get under way ;

From loans by private investors, floated in London and other important financial centres, to Governments in the area. In the case of the London market there are more demands for loans for some years ahead than there are likely to be resources available, but there should be some scope for raising funds in private capital markets elsewhere.

From loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—an important source of funds. The Bank has, for instance, already lent $62·5 million to India for particular development projects ;

From gifts and loans from other Governments. The Commonwealth Governments outside the area will give what help they can, but the task is clearly too big for them to tackle alone ; the co-operation of other countries will be needed.

Some Results

Some of the results expected from the Plan are :—

An increase of 13 million acres (3½ per cent.) in land under cultivation;

An increase of 13 million acres (17 per cent.) in land under irrigation;

An increase of 6 million tons (10 per cent.) in the production of food grains;

(Continued on next page)

* "The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia—Report by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee." H.M.S.O. Cmd. 8080, price 3s. (by post, 3s. 6d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Commonwealth Plan for South-East Asia—(*Continued*)

An increase of 1·1 million kilowatts (67 per cent.) in electricity generating capacity.

These would be sizeable gains, and they are most urgently needed. Despite the progress that has been made in restoring production in South and South-East Asia since the war, the fact remains that the general standard of living is still deplorably low: food is scarce and lacking in variety; clothing is meagre; there is acute overcrowding; the mortality rate is high, and so is illiteracy.

Added to this there is the rising pressure of population; if it goes on growing at the present rate the population of 570 million will have reached 720 million by 1970. Experience suggests, however, that a general improvement in living standards should eventually exercise a steadying influence on this population increase.

A World Problem

On the success of the Colombo Plan, therefore, depends the well-being of one-quarter of the world's population. But the question is wider than that, for the area plays a big part in world trade. Before the war it provided most of the world's exports of jute and rubber, more than three-quarters of its tea, almost two-thirds of its tin and one-third of its oils and fats. In return the countries of South and South-East Asia obtained from the West the industrial products they so badly needed. The whole world stands to gain, therefore, from the further development of this area.

But most of all it stands to gain from the stability in South and South-East Asia which an improvement in living standards would bring. There have been great changes in the area in the past five years. Independent Governments have come into being, supported by democratic institutions and resolved to work for the future welfare of their peoples. If they failed to maintain and strengthen their free institutions it would be a grave blow to the chances of a peaceful and prosperous world.

"New Horizons in the East"

A SHORTER, illustrated version of the Colombo Plan, entitled "New Horizons in the East," was also published by H.M. Stationery Office on Tuesday. This booklet presents in short and simple terms, with photographs, maps and diagrams, the story of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development of South and South-East Asia.

Just as the White Paper has been produced jointly by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee, so this booklet is issued at the request of that Committee, on which the Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom are represented. Most of these Governments are making copies of the English edition available in their own countries and translations in local languages are being prepared for distribution in some of the countries of South and South-East Asia.

This is the first time that a task of popular presentation has been undertaken by the Commonwealth countries acting together in this way. But the importance of the subject—in the words of the booklet, "a great undertaking, of vital concern to all the people of the free world"—made it desirable to try to reach as large an audience as possible.

Care has therefore been taken to present, in "New Horizons of the East," all the main facts in the Colombo Plan, both as to the need for action and the plans prepared to meet the need. The Colombo Plan represents a unique Commonwealth effort, and will be of absorbing interest to all who read it.

"New Horizons in the East" costs 1s. 0d. (by post, 1s. 3d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Yarn Production in the Cotton Industry

PRODUCTION of cotton, spun rayon and mixture yarns, for the week ended November 11, 1950, was 21·73 million lbs., compared with 21·86 million lbs. in the previous week.

Total production for the 45 weeks ended November 11 was 910·36 million lbs., against 852·76 million lbs. in the corresponding period last year.

The number of operatives at work increased to 110,930, compared with 110,680 in the previous week.

Import and Export Prices in October

THE PRICE index for total imports rose by 4 per cent. compared with September to the figure of 143 (1947 100). The index number for raw materials rose by 7 per cent. to a level 75 per cent. above the 1947 average; the principal commodities showing rises compared with September were wool, rubber and cotton. The rise of 2 per cent. in manufactured goods was mainly caused by rises in non-ferrous metals and refined petroleum.

Increased prices for exports of both woollen and cotton goods, with smaller increases for other manufactured articles and for food and raw materials caused the export price index to rise two points in October to 123.

	Prices of Imports			
	Total	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials	Manufactured goods
	(1947 = 100)			
1949 October	118	115	125	117
November	120	116	125	120
December	122	116	130	121
1950 January	124	118	134	121
February	125	118	138	123
March	128	119	143	124
April	131	122	148	123
May	132	124	148	124
June	132	125	148	124
July	134	125	154	124
August	135	125	157	126
September	137	124	163	127
October	143	126	175	130

	Prices of Exports				
	Total	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured			
		Total	Metal goods	Textiles	Other manufactures
	(1947 = 100)				
1949 October	113	113	114	115	106
November	114	113	115	114	106
December	115	113	115	115	106
1950 January	116	114	116	116	107
February	116	115	117	118	108
March	118	116	117	119	109
April	118	116	117	120	109
May	119	117	117	124	110
June	119	118	117	125	110
July	121	119	119	126	111
August	121	119	119	126	111
September	121	119	119	127	111
October	123	120	120	129	112

Interim Retail Prices Index

AT October 17, 1950, the official index figure*, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, June 17, 1947 (taken as 100), was 115, compared with 114 at September 12, 1950. This is announced by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The rise in the index during the month was mainly the result of higher prices for eggs and fish. There were also advances in the prices of some other foodstuffs and many articles of clothing and textiles, in some fares, and in the average charges for gas, electricity and boot and shoe repairs.

* The method of construction and calculation of this Index of price movements is described in detail in a booklet published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Interim Index of Retail Prices," price 6d., by post 7d., from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

HOME NEWS SECTION

Utility Cotton Cloths, Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs

THE NEW Orders referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 18, which will increase the maximum prices of Utility cotton curtain cloth, upholstery cloth, apparel cloths, household textiles and handkerchiefs, will come into operation on December 8.

The amendment to the Utility Household Textiles Order will also contain higher maximum prices for Scottish linen household textiles. This increase has been permitted because of the rise in the cost of raw flax.

The increases vary considerably according to the class of goods and the raw materials used in their manufacture. Some examples are :—

Best Utility poplin shirting (X3230) from 4s. 10½d. a yard to 5s. 5½d. ; drill shirting (X3028/1) from 2s. 8½d. a yard to 3s. 2d. ; cotton sheets (63 ins. by 100 ins.) (7103/647) from 23s. 8d. a pair to 27s. 5½d. ; cotton sheets (90 ins. by 100 ins.) (7110/647) from 33s. 11½d. a pair to 39s. 4d. ; cotton blankets (75 ins. by 95 ins.) (18/647) from 26s. 11½d. a pair to 37s. 3½d. ; Terry towels (1/647) from 35s. 5½d. a dozen to 46s. 9½d. ; and men's handkerchiefs (X61) from 11s. 0½d. a dozen to 12s. 9d.

The Orders are :—

The Utility Curtain Cloth (Amendment No. 5) Order 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1903, price 2d., by post 3d.).

The Utility Upholstery Cloth Order 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1904, price 3d., by post 4d.).

The Utility Woven Cloth (Cotton Rayon and Linen) (Amendment No. 5) Order 1950, bringing into force List No. 5 of Amendments and Additions to Schedule N.W.3 (S.I. 1950 No. 1901, price 1d., by post 2d.) ; List No. 5 of Amendments, price 6d., by post 7d.

The Utility Household Textiles (Marking and Manufacturers' Prices) (Amendment No. 6) Order 1950, bringing into force List No. 6 of Amendments to Schedule H.T.4 (S.I. 1950 No. 1905, price 1d., by post 2d. ; List No. 6 of Amendments, price 4d., by post 5d.

The Utility Handkerchiefs (Marking and Manufacturers' Prices) (Amendment) Order 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1902, price 1d., by post 2d.).

Copies of the first three Orders listed above will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, on December 5, and copies of the last two on December 6.

Increased Manufacturers' Prices for Utility Waterproofs

INCREASED MANUFACTURERS' maximum prices for most Utility waterproof garments are permitted by a Board of Trade Order which will come into force on Monday, December 4. The average amount of the increase will be approximately 2½ per cent. and it is due to higher prices for cotton cloth.

Some other changes are also made to the principal Order to clarify the position of manufacturers who make garments with detachable hoods.

The new Order is the Utility Apparel (Waterproof) (Amendment) Order, 1950, S.I. 1950 No. 1880, price 3d. (by post, 4d.). Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Newsprint Supplies from Canada

THE PRESIDENT of the Board of Trade Mr. Harold Wilson, announced in the House of Commons on November 24 that in order to increase supplies and put the trade on a better long-term footing, he has authorized the Newsprint Supply Company to negotiate for the purchase of an additional 400,000 tons of newsprint from Canada for delivery between now and the end of 1953.

Increased Prices for Industrial Gloves

MANUFACTURERS OF industrial gloves made from leather and cotton will be permitted to increase their prices by a new Board of Trade Order which will come into operation on December 4.

This will permit manufacturers of cotton fabric gloves, and cotton fabric gloves with leather palms to increase their prices by 26 per cent. and 37½ per cent. respectively over the prices they charged in the basic period (the two months ending January 31, 1948). Manufacturers of industrial gloves made entirely of hide leather will be permitted to increase their prices by 50 per cent. over those charged in the basic period, instead of 17½ per cent. as at present. These increases are due to the rises in prices of hides and raw cotton.

For the most part industrial gloves are sold direct to factories by the manufacturers. For those which are sold to the public, distributors' margins remain unchanged (wholesalers 25 per cent. on cost and retailers 50 per cent. on cost).

The Order, which has been made in consultation with the Central Price Regulation Committee, is the General Apparel (Manufacturers' Maximum Prices and Charges) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1896). Copies are obtainable, price 1d. (by post, 2d.), from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches or through any bookseller.

Measurement of Productivity in Industry

"PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT in British Industry" is the title of a symposium initiated by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, just published. In it, half a dozen experts describe the application, as in many industries, of the methods they use for computing productivity for the guidance of management.

Statistics of productivity are tabulated and arranged in such a manner as to bring their fluctuations to the notice of management at regular intervals. They convey information about efficiency or inefficiency and about the effect of changes.

In the words of the editors of the symposium : "Productivity measurement is most widely used for the study of time trends . . . the performance of a group of factories, a single factory, a department or of operatives is examined at regular intervals." The figures thus obtained may indicate causes of inefficiency. At the very least, interest in productivity is fostered ; "the introduction of productivity measurement will almost certainly lead to an increase in productivity, but the increase will not be due to the mere measurement."

Titles of the six chapters are : Assessing Progress by Indexes ; Comparisons between Factories ; an Index in a Steel Works ; Raising Production per Man-Hour ; Surveys in the Boot and Shoe Industry and Cotton Mill and Operative Productivity.

Copies of the symposium can be obtained (price 2s. post free) from the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Utility Industrial Overalls and Merchant Navy Uniforms

AN AMENDMENT has been made to the current Order governing the manufacture and supply of Utility industrial overalls and Merchant Navy uniforms which allows an increase of 3½ per cent. on the manufacturers' maximum prices of all garments covered by the Order to account for the most recent increase in the price of Utility cotton cloths.

The new Order, The Utility Apparel (Industrial Overalls and Merchant Navy Uniforms) (Manufacture and Supply) (No. 2) (Amendment) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1897) comes into force on December 4. Copies are obtainable, price 2d. (by post, 3d.), from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Interim Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL Index of Industrial Production for September 1950, published by the Central Statistical Office, is 144. This compares with 132 in September 1949 and with 124 in August this year, when production was affected by holidays.

The table below shows the provisional figures for September, together with the detailed indices for August. Several of the figures published earlier have been revised as further information has become available.

Details of the construction of the index are given in *The Interim Index of Industrial Production, Studies in Official Statistics, No.* 1, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. This booklet also gives the results of a separate calculation comparing the level of production in 1946 with several pre-war years.

Monthly Averages or Calendar Months. Average 1946=100

Standard Industrial Classification Order Number		1947	1948	1949	1949	1950				
					4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	July	August	Sept. (prov.)
II–XVIII	All industries	108	121	129	135	140	140	134	124	144
II	Mining and quarrying	102	110	113	119	119	113	106	94	116
III–XVI	Total manufacturing industries	109	123	132	138	144	145	139	128	150
III	Non-metalliferous mining manufactures :—									
	China and earthenware	117	141	149	152	156	151	146	126	
	Glass	107	122	130	132	135	139	139	128	
	Bricks, cement, etc.	128	150	155	160	160	163	161	155	
IV	Chemicals and allied trades	105	120	123	128	133	139	134	137	
V–IX	Metal, engineering and vehicle trades	112	127	137	144	150	151	149	129	
V	Metal manufacture :—Ferrous	102	116	123	128	131	130	120	113	
	Non-ferrous	113	115	110	111	122	121	122	106	
VI	Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	116	136	140	145	149	152	150	130	
VII	Vehicles	111	121	151	163	171	172	176	144	
VIII	Metal goods, not elsewhere included	104	111	114	120	123	118	106		
IX	Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	114	128	155	181	192	199			
X, XII	Textiles and clothing	107	121	130	134	146	139	127	120	
X	Textiles	107	126	135	144	152	147	136	135	
XII	Clothing	107	112	123	120	138	127	113	99	
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	104	101	103	121	105	99			
XIII	Food, drink and tobacco	101	109	115	119	118	126	110	110	
	Food	102	112	119	123	126	135	121	118	
	Drink and tobacco	101	106	110	114	107	113	96	101	
XIV	Manufactures of wood and cork	97	107	122	128	130	123			
XV	Paper and printing	106	111	139	146	170	169	160	153	
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	125	150	147	162	169	168	143		
XVII	Building and contracting	111	122	127	129	126	136	141	130	141
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	103	109	113	124	133	110	100	96	110

Imports of Sisal Floor Coverings, Millinery Veilings, Pressure Stoves, Wood Wool and Rough Marble

THE BOARD of Trade invite applications for licences to import during the six months January 1 to June 30, 1951 :—

Floor coverings, mats and matting of sisal ;
Millinery veilings, not containing silk or nylon ;
Pressure stoves and parts ;
Wood wool and wood wool rope ;
Marble, rough or rough sawn, not carborundum sawn, not pitted, levelled, shaped or otherwise prepared.

All licences issued will be valid for the import of goods originating in and consigned from—

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Free Zone of Trieste, France, Greece, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Turkey.

A separate application should be made in respect of each of the above five items which it is desired to import.

Applications must be submitted to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1, not later than December 18, 1950. They may be made by letter and in respect of each commodity for which application is made the following particulars should be supplied :—

Name of applicant (block letters).
Address of applicant (block letters).
Amount applied for (c.i.f. value in pounds sterling).

Imports of the commodity made by the applicant between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950, expressed in pounds sterling c.i.f. (This should cover all imports of the commodity originating in and consigned from the countries specified above taken as a whole during this period. Only those imports which were paid for directly by the applicant to the overseas supplier should be included.)

The application should conclude with a declaration in the following terms :—

"I am domiciled in the United Kingdom and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief all the particulars in this application are correctly stated and I undertake that, if a licence is granted to me, it shall be used solely for the import of goods being my own property, or the property of a person, firm or company for whom I am authorized to act in this transaction as the responsible representative."

It should be signed by a responsible person, whose status should be given (i.e., in the case of a firm, the proprietor or a partner ; in the case of a company, a director or the secretary).

It will be a condition of any licence issued that a return is made to the Import Licensing Branch not later than April 30, 1951, stating the amount of the balance of the quantity authorized to be imported which is not covered by firm orders to be executed by June 30, 1951.

Rates of Postage for Overseas

THE COMMERCIAL Departments of some British Embassies have drawn attention to the many letters not prepaid at the correct rates of postage which are being sent from the United Kingdom to business firms abroad. This underpayment of postage causes considerable annoyance and inconvenience because the addressees are called upon to pay surcharges when the correspondence is delivered to them.

Correspondents are therefore asked to ensure that their envelopes for abroad are fully prepaid at the correct rates of postage. For convenience, details of the current overseas postage rates for civilian correspondence and of the conditions under which certain categories of printed papers may be sent at reduced rates are reproduced below :-

Letters and Postcards for Europe and for Surface Transmission to Extra-European Destinations

Letters and postcards for Europe (except Iceland and Poland) are sent by air as the normal means of transmission whenever this will result in earlier delivery.

British Commonwealth Rate. To all countries in the British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices in Morocco and the Persian Gulf; United States, Burma, Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

Letters, letter packets :—

First ounce	2½d.
Each additional ounce	1d.
Postcards	2d.

Foreign Rate. To foreign countries generally (except United States, Burma, Egypt, Israel and Jordan.)

Letters, letter packets :—

First ounce	4d.
Each additional ounce	2½d.
Postcards	2½d.

Second Class Matter by Surface Route

Small Packets. (To those countries to which the service extends).

Not over 10 ounces (minimum charge)	7½d.
Each additional 2 ounces	1½d.

Printed Papers. (Except newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheets of music and maps).

Not over 2 ounces	1½d.
Each additional 2 ounces	½d.

Printed Papers, Reduced Rate. (Newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheets of music and maps which satisfy the conditions set out below).

Not over 2 ounces	1d.
Each additional 2 ounces	½d.

Commercial Papers. (To all countries.)

Not over 12 ounces (minimum charge)	4d.
Each additional 2 ounces	½d.

Samples. (To all countries.)

Not over 2 ounces	1½d.
Each additional 2 ounces	½d.

Canadian Magazine Post. (To Canada (including Newfoundland) only.)

Not over 6 ounces	1d.
Over 6 ounces, but not over 1½ lb.	1½d.
Each additional ½ lb.	½d.

For conditions of admissibility, see Post Office Guide.

Literature for the Blind. (To all countries.)

Not over 2 lb.	5 lb.	8 lb.	11 lb.	15 lb.
½d.	1d.	1½d.	2d.	2½d.

Insured Boxes by Surface Route. (To those countries to which the service extends.)

Not over 10 ounces (minimum charge)	1s. 3d.
Each additional 2 ounces	3d.

plus the appropriate fee for insurance.

Air Mail Rates of Postage

Air postage rates are given in the Air Mail Leaflet which is obtainable free of charge at any Post Office.

Conditions of Admissibility as Printed Papers—Reduced Rate

The following categories of printed papers are admissible for surface transmission at the reduced rate of postage of 1d. for the first 2 ounces and ½d. for each additional 2 ounces.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Any newspaper registered at the General Post Office.

Any other newspaper, or other periodical publication, provided that :

It is printed and published in the British Isles;

It is issued in consecutive numbers at intervals of not more than one year;

It consists only of paper or of some substance ordinarily used for printing;

It consists only of works of a literary character or other similar printed matter and does not have the character of a letter;

The full title, and the date, month or year of issue, or an indication of the frequency of issue, are conspicuously printed on the cover or, in the absence of a cover, at the top of the first page and on every detached sheet, page, or piece of paper which is issued as part of such newspaper or publication.

Pamphlets.

Any pamphlets which contain no publicity matter or advertisement elsewhere than on the covers or flyleaves; for this purpose pamphlets are defined as short printed publications or works of a literary character in book form whether or not enclosed within covers or (if comprising more than one sheet) sewn or bound.

Books, Sheets of Music and Maps.

Any books, sewn or bound, maps or sheets of music (except perforated sheets intended to be used with automatic musical instruments) which contain no publicity matter or advertisement elsewhere than on the covers or flyleaves.

Printed Packets of a Commercial Character.

Printed packets of a commercial character (such as catalogues, prospectuses and price lists) are NOT admissible.

Superscription.

The covers of packets sent at the reduced rate must be clearly marked in the upper left hand corner with the words "Printed Papers Reduced Rate."

Irish Republic

The inland rates and conditions and NOT those set out above apply in the service with the Irish Republic.

Canadian Prairie Fairs in 1951

THE UNITED KINGDOM Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, is again organizing a United Kingdom exhibit at the Class "A" Canadian Prairie Fairs next summer.

These Fairs, which appeal to the Canadian farmer and his family during a brief lull in farming operations, cover the principal towns in the Prairie provinces.

The itinerary and dates of the 1951 "circuit" are as follows :—

Brandon	July 2 to 6.
Calgary	July 9 to 14.
Edmonton	July 16 to 21.
Saskatoon	July 23 to 28.
Regina	July 30 to August 4.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner is arranging to take an area of 2,400 sq. ft. of exhibition space at each of the five fairs. It will be recalled that during the 1950 Prairie Fairs United Kingdom goods ranging from boots and shoes to home-weaving looms and from toys and bicycles to foodstuffs and clothing were displayed in the United Kingdom exhibit.

In addition, it is proposed to give to interested enquirers at the British display in the various fairs a special illustrated souvenir catalogue, in which space may be taken by firms whose goods are available for sale in Canada, whether or not these goods are included in the actual display.

United Kingdom concerns having representatives in the Prairie Provinces are urged to make arrangements with their agents to ensure that their goods are brought to the attention of this important section of the Canadian community who are well aware that they must increase their consumption of United Kingdom goods if they wish to sell their primary products to Great Britain.

Firms wishing to participate should request their local representatives to approach the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg. Exporters who wish to take advertising space in the illustrated souvenir catalogue, are invited to write direct to the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Enquiries arising from this article should be addressed to Exhibitions and Fairs Division, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone : Chancery 4411, Ext. 435.)

(See also "Exhibitions and Fairs" on page 939)

Provisional Trading Account of Raw Cotton Commission

ON JUNE 2, 1950, the Raw Cotton Commission published a half-yearly trading account covering its operations from August 1, 1949 to January 31, 1950. The full accounts and annual report for the year ended July 31, 1950, are now in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the House of Commons in due course. Meanwhile, a provisional trading and profit and loss account for the year has been prepared and the figures are given below.

In the year ended July 31, 1949, a sum of £6,649,758 was appropriated from the Reserve Fund as provision against a decline in market value of the Commission's stocks which, to a great extent, reflected the artificial nature of the sterling-dollar exchange rate at that time. The new dollar-pound rate of exchange, which was introduced on September 18, 1949, had the effect of substantially increasing the selling value of the Commission's stocks, although, on the other hand, the Commission paid out over £3 million under the spinners' cover scheme then in operation.

In the financial year ended July 31, 1950, the Commission has been able to restore to the Reserve Fund the whole of the sum of £6,649,758 appropriated for the writing down of stock values in the previous year, and has, in addition, made a net profit on its operations of £9,940,558 (before providing for taxation and other appropriations). The Commission points out that, when raw cotton prices fall from their present high level, losses on stock values will be sustained which will have to be met from profits made in good years.

	£	£
Raw Cotton sold and delivered		135,506,232
Cost of Raw Cotton sold and delivered, including marine insurance, freight, landing and carriage charges		119,428,812
Gross Trading Profit		16,077,420
Trading Expenses (storage, fire insurance, depreciation, offices abroad, and bank charges, etc.)	1,423,216	
Price Cover Schemes. Net amount payable in period	3,486,024	
Administration Expenses	352,872	
Interest on advances	1,099,116	
	6,361,228	
Sundry Revenue	224,366	
		6,136,862
Net Profit on operations		£9,940,558

NOTES.

Stock has been valued at cost which was lower than replacement value at July 31, 1950.

At July 31, 1950, about one-third of the Commission's Stocks and Forward Purchase Contracts had been sold forward at prices which show a profit over cost.

From the net profit shown above, a sum of £293,697 has been transferred to Redemption of Board of Trade Capital Advances Account.

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Exhibition of Hotel and Transport Furnishings

AN exhibition of Hotel and Transport Furnishings, staged by the Council of Industrial Design in their Exhibition Hall in Murray House, Vandon Passage, London, S.W.1, was opened on November 22, by Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of B.O.A.C. Speaking of Britain's need to export, Sir Miles Thomas said that we ought to export not only goods, but also ideas and that here—in the field of ideas—design was a matter of great importance.

This is the fifth and last in a series of small exhibitions of contemporary design arranged by the Council of Industrial Design and showing products chosen mainly from the 1951 Stock List which will be shown in its entirety to the public as "Design Review" in the South Bank Exhibition.

Among the actual objects shown are examples of furniture and furnishing fabrics, light fittings, a great variety of wall finishes and floorings, cutlery, glass and pottery, bathroom fittings and heating appliances. In one corner of the hall stands a small "bar and coffee counter" such as might be found in a railway station or airport refreshment room. Among the selection of equipment displayed on its shelves and counter is a new type of beer gun, with a transparent plastic pipe which leads the "gun" to the tankard. The ship's smoking room chair which won first prize in the competition recently sponsored by the Scottish Furniture Manufacturers Association and organized by the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design stands in front of screens which display samples of wall papers and fabrics specially designed for use together in hotels or the public rooms of ships. Among several plastic service trays is one designed for B.O.A.C., complete with its own cruets, plates and cup, all inset to avoid slipping and with a set of small knives, fork and spoon, which are clearly very much easier to handle when eating from a tray—or for that matter in a crowded cafeteria or restaurant coach—than are those of normal size.

Photographs show a series of decoration and furnishing schemes designed for hotels, ships, railway coaches, long-distance motor coaches and air liners. These include pictures of a special state room on the "Queen Elizabeth," the interior of a luxury coach for South America and a prototype dining car.

There are also photographs of a wide range of products including, for example, a mobile cocktail bar, wine and food trolleys; canteen and restaurant furniture; lighting, heating and bathroom equipment; a selection of bedroom furniture; cutlery, glass and pottery, and plastic hardware.

This display of products and photographs will remain open until December 22. Murray House Exhibition Hall is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. till noon.

Companies General Annual Report

THE GENERAL Annual Report for 1949* on matters relating to companies has just been issued by the Board of Trade.

The Report is the second to be made under the Companies Act, 1948. The year 1949 is the first year during the whole of which the new Act has been in operation.

The introductory paragraphs describe the more important matters dealt with by the Board of Trade under the new legislation. Among other subjects included are the progress of registrations; the number of companies on the registers; the winding-up of companies; the administration of the Companies Act under various provisions; appointments of Inspectors to investigate the affairs of companies; and prosecutions by the Board of Trade. The general information is supplemented by detailed statistical tables for comparison with previous years. A list of Orders and Regulations made under the Act during 1949 is also included.

The Report shows that 258,265 companies were on the Registers in England and Scotland on December 31, 1949, of which 17,202 were public companies and 241,063 were private companies. During the year 1949, 14,448 new companies were registered; of these 14,321 (34 public and 14,287 private) were registered with a share capital, the total nominal capital of which was £141,133,000. During the year 10,709 companies were dissolved or struck off the Registers, and winding-up proceedings were begun in 3,313 cases, of which 406 were compulsory liquidations.

* *Companies General Annual Report by the Board of Trade for the year ended December* 31, 1949, published by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 6d. (by post, 7d.).

Social Survey Report on Holidays and Holiday Expenditure in 1949

THIS ARTICLE is a summary of a report of a survey on Holidays and Holiday Expenditure. The survey is part of a series on Consumer Expenditure which is being undertaken by the Government Social Survey for the Central Statistical Office. The main object of these surveys is to provide estimates of national expenditure in various fields of both goods and services. However, this particular survey was also designed to find out facts about people's holiday habits and activities for the British Travel and Holidays Association, at the same time that the expenditure material was gathered. The survey covered a random sample of 2,947 persons of 16 and over who were interviewed in October 1949 about their holidays in that year. The exact definition of the term holiday was left to the informant, who could class under that head any trips involving nights away from home which he considered to be a holiday. Thus the survey's estimate of holidaymaking takes account not only of holidays spent in commercial undertakings such as hotels or boarding houses, but also of all kinds of trips taken through private channels and regarded as holidays by the informant. These will include holidays taken by non-paying guests with their relatives or friends.

No Falling Off in Holidaymaking

In general, slightly more than half the adult population over 16 had a holiday away from home in 1949. A comparison with figures of holidaymaking for 1946 and 1947 shows there to have been no falling off in the level of holidaymaking since the immediate post-war years, but that is not to say that there has been no transference between holidays taken in commercial undertakings and those in private residences. Although holidaymaking is a fairly widespread habit, certain social differences do, of course, exist. Thus a somewhat higher proportion of women than of men go away on holiday; similarly a higher proportion of younger people take holidays than of older people, and the higher income groups take them more often than the lower income groups.

The figure of 50 per cent. adults going away on holidays is not a full measure of holidaymaking in the country. A quarter of all who went away on holiday went away for two or more holidays, but it should be noted that many of these "second" (subsidiary) holidays were taken with friends or relatives and not spent in hotels, boarding houses or similar commercial undertakings. With regard to the 50 per cent. who had no holiday in 1949, just over half had had day trips of some sort in 1949 in lieu of a holiday away from home.

An examination of the main holidays which people took revealed that two-thirds of these were taken in July or August. Indeed the groups who were most prone to go away on holiday—the young and the more prosperous—both tended to prefer holidays in July or August to holidays in the off-peak months. Conversely, older and poorer people whose holidaymaking habits were less firmly developed patronized off-peak months such as June and September more readily.

The length of people's holidays did not differ very greatly. Most were a week or two weeks long and only 10 per cent. were longer than two weeks, many of these being holidays abroad which averaged about 2½ weeks in length. Main holidays were about twice as long as the average subsidiary holiday that some people had. The average main holiday was about 10½ days long.

The survey contains information on the demand for holidays by region and therefore throws a light on which are the most popular areas for holidaymaking. In fact nearly 25 per cent. of all holidays are taken in the large seaside resorts of three regions—the north-west, the south-east and the south. Furthermore, Scotland is not far behind as a popular holidaymaking area. However, in considering the popularity of regions it is perhaps desirable that account should be taken of the population of a region itself and of the net movement in and out of the region by holidaymakers.

Seaside Holidays Most Popular

Just under two-thirds of all holidays are taken by the sea, about one-quarter are taken inland and about 10 per cent. are spent in London and the larger towns. The larger seaside resorts are still the most popular holiday centres and about 40 per cent. of the holidaymakers go there. Large inland resorts are only patronized by a small percentage of people. About one-fifth of all holidaymakers go to small seaside resorts. They are particularly popular not only with the higher income groups but also with the younger age groups, those between 16 and 19, nearly as many of whom go to small as go to large resorts.

In considering the types of holiday accommodation that people go to it is necessary to stress the part played by the hospitality of relatives or friends. About 40 per cent. of all holidays are taken by informants with their friends or relatives, either as non-paying or as partly-paying guests. To what extent these people would otherwise be making a claim on the hotel and catering industry it is difficult to say, as many of them are in the lower income groups and might not be able to afford any other kind of holiday were it not for the hospitality of their friends. The list of "paid accommodation" is still topped by the unlicensed hotel or boarding house, which claims one-third of all holidaymakers. Camping and camps of all kinds account for 7 per cent. of demand, while 8 per cent. of people stay in licensed hotels. It was noticed that the demand for paid accommodation was particularly marked in the north-west region.

One-third of all people went away on holiday on their own and not in a party. This fact may well be associated with another finding of this survey, that a very high proportion of single women—nearly two-thirds—went away for a holiday. Another third went away in parties of two and these were almost invariably parties of two adults. On average about one child accompanied every two holidaymakers, but in fact nearly three-quarters of holiday parties had no children with them, so that a substantial proportion of the remaining parties contained two or more children. The types and composition of holiday parties are important factors in settling the demand for accommodation. Taking account of children who have holidays with their parents and those who had holidays on their own it is estimated that the proportion of children having holidays is probably at least as high as the proportion of adults.

Average Cost Figures

The average cost of a holiday was £11 5s. 2d. in all; 11 per cent. of this expenditure was in respect of rail fares and 34 per cent. was on accommodation. This is the average amount paid by those who were responsible for paying the holiday expenses, and it includes the cost of children accompanying their parents and who were paid for by them. On taking account of those who had no holiday, the average cost works out at £5 11s. 3d. per head over the whole population, or £265 million annually. The forms that this expenditure take are many and varied; apart from the items of rail fares and accommodation it includes meals out, food shopping, drinks and cigarettes, entertainments and gift buying; rail fares and accommodation items together claim about half of holiday outlay. There was a comparatively high income elasticity in holiday expenditure; this was not only because higher proportions of the upper income groups went on holidays but also because they spent more on holidays than holiday makers in lower income groups. An estimate has also been made from this survey of the extent of and expenditure on routine visits, duty and social, week-ends and business trips and trips involving nights away from home, all of which are, of course, additional to major holidays. Such visits, though numerically unimportant—no more than 2 per cent. of adults reported one in October 1949—are estimated to account for as much as £50 million of expenditure on board and accommodation annually.

A comparison of the 1949 survey with the results obtained in 1946 suggests that there has been little change in the amount of money spent on holidays. This, however, almost certainly obscures changes which this particular survey did not measure. With the fall in the value of money between the two years, the fact that only about the same amount of money was spent must imply a reduction in the value of the holiday in real terms. There are many ways in which this could come about, by taking slightly cheaper accommodation, by staying for a shorter period, by cutting down on incidental expenses and so on. Many of the changes would be intangible and not subject easily, if at all, to exact measurement. However, this point was outside the scope of the survey, which merely records the fact that the actual amount of money spent appeared to be about the same in 1949 as in 1946.

Although the survey dealt primarily with the problem of home holidays it also contained information on holidays taken outside Great

Britain. Thus 2·4 per cent. of people had holidays within the British Isles but outside Great Britain proper, in such places as Northern or Southern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, while a further 1·8 per cent. went abroad in the strict sense of the word; almost invariably to Europe. Half the travellers to Europe went to France. These European holidays were considerably longer and dearer than the average home holiday. Excluding rail fares but including some miscellaneous travel items they had claimed about £25 million in expenditure by November 1949 from the beginning of the year.

Although the principal findings of the inquiry have been covered here, the report contains detail which it was not possible to reproduce in the summary. In particular it contains full breakdowns of people's holiday habits by region, by type of resort and by the nature of the accommodation used. Any individuals or organizations interested in obtaining a copy of the full report, the title of which is "Holidays and Holiday Expenditure," by W. F. F. Kemsley and David Ginsburg, should communicate with the Librarian, The Social Survey, Montagu Mansions, Block 1, Crawford Street, Baker Street, London, W.1. Copies cost 5s. post free.

Wool Talks Between Commonwealth and United States

AN ANNOUNCEMENT was made on October 26 last, and reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 4, that there had been discussions in London between representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America on the impact which United States military requirements would have on the market for wool. It was stated that the problem would be reviewed and that a system of pre-emption of enough wool to meet the emergency needs of the United States of America (but not such quantities as would harm the auction system) would be examined by missions to be sent from the United Kingdom and United States to the Southern Commonwealth countries.

That examination has been made by delegations from the five countries in discussions which took place in Melbourne from November 15 to 24, when the representatives of the United States were able to give more precise information about their emergency needs than was available at the London talks. The quantity of wool which is needed for United States emergency reserve contracts for fabrics which will be placed by the United States Government before the end of June 1951 will not exceed 100 million pounds, clean, of which about half will be used for the manufacture of woollen as distinct from worsted fabrics. Thirty million pounds of this will be bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation from merchants in the United States according to plan for ultimate processing into military clothing. The balance will be obtained through ordinary trade channels as it is required by manufacturers who are successful in obtaining contracts for fabrics. It is intended to place these contracts on basis of competitive tenders and to provide for deliveries extending into the United States fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Further details of the programme will be announced later by the United States Army Department and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

This method of acquisition of the wool required to meet the emergency needs of the United States will ensure most economical use of wool and will allow supplies to be drawn throughout 1951 from existing stocks in the United States, from South America and from the United States domestic clip, as well as from the three Southern Commonwealth countries.

It has been concluded that a system for the pre-emption of wool would not in present circumstances constitute a practicable means of securing the United States military reserve requirement. It is considered that legal and administrative difficulties in the United States and in producing countries of instituting such a system could not be surmounted in time for pre-emption to assist the United States materially in meeting the requirement. Although it is considered that no special arrangements are necessary in order to ensure that the 100 million pounds of wool shall be available to United States mills, a careful study has been made of pre-emption systems and of the various legal and administrative measures which would be necessary to implement them. The results of this study will be available in case of future need.

Opportunity provided by these discussions on wool has been taken to have some general talks on commodity problems confronting the three Southern Commonwealth countries. Information was also provided on the operation of United States priority and allocation powers, and on the United States export control system.

Trade Arrangements Between Japan and Sterling Area

THE PRESIDENT of the Board of Trade announces that a trade arrangement for the conduct of trade during 1950/51 between occupied Japan and certain countries in the sterling area has been signed in Tokyo. The countries of the sterling area participating in the new arrangement are Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, and British colonies, excluding Hong Kong.

The new arrangement, which covers the period of July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, provides for a trade plan which is based on a balanced exchange of goods to the value of an estimated £92·6 million in each direction, or a total of £185·2 million. This estimate compares with trade in 1949/50 valued at approximately £130 million.

Under the new arrangement, the trade plan does not cover trade between Japan and countries not parties to the trade arrangement. Provision, however, has been made in the new arrangement for some modification of the principle of exact balance between the parties, so that Japan will be able to purchase with sterling accrued from her sales under the arrangement a stipulated amount of goods from these countries. In addition it will be open to Japan, subject to prior approval of the requisite exchange control authorities in each case, to purchase with sterling goods from countries which are not in the sterling area.

The principal commodities which Japan will buy from the sterling area are grains, such as wheat and barley, wool, cotton, crude oil, iron ore, salt, chemicals, rubber and hides and skins. The sterling area will buy from Japan a comprehensive range of manufactured goods of which the most important are steel and steel manufactures, textiles, foodstuffs, machinery, glassware, pottery and paper.

Although negotiations for the new trade arrangement have continued over a period of several months, trade has not been suspended. Both parties to the old arrangement, which will be superseded by the new arrangement, continued to issue import licences for the goods of the other party. As a result Sterling Area–Japanese trade continued at a high level. The new arrangement provides that the trade plan may be enlarged or amended by mutual consent at any time, and, under provision for continuous review, such adjustments will be made in the trade pact from time to time as may be necessary to reflect the changed conditions.

It is stated officially in London that permitted imports into the United Kingdom from Japan under this arrangement are mainly grey cloth for processing and re-export to permitted markets, raw silk, hardwood, and food. Import licences for most of these items have already been issued. No glassware or pottery is being imported into the United Kingdom from Japan.

British Postal Traffic

AVERAGE receipts of the Post Office in the United Kingdom from postal traffic per working day are shown below. The value of postage stamps used for non-postal purposes other than receipts and other revenue duties is excluded. Telegraph and telephone receipts, savings bank and money and postal order business are also excluded.

Period	Average amount of money received daily		Percentage of average receipts in corresponding period of 1924–34 (except 1926)		Increase or Decrease
	1949 £	1950 £	1949 Per cent.	1950 Per cent.	1949–50 Per cent.
January ...	255,328	266,824	205·9	215·2	+4·5
February ...	257,547	263,044	213·0	217·5	+2·1
March ...	261,736	270,343	210·5	217·4	+3·3
April ...	254,770	267,275	202·1	212·0	+4·9
May ...	256,116	257,173	203·7	204·5	+0·4
June ...	249,327	258,068	200·1	207·1	+3·5
July ...	245,673	255,664	194·2	202·1	+4·1
August ...	256,990	269,208	213·7	223·9	+4·8
September ...	266,620	276,325*	210·5	217·1*	+3·6*
October ...	273,433		205·7		
November ...	285,804		215·3		
December ...	368,698		218·5		
Year ...	269,374		208·1		

* Provisional.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry answered in Parliament.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23

Exports of Newsprint

Asked why he permitted newsprint to be exported from this country to the Commonwealth while our own newspapers were forced to cut down both their contents and their circulation, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, replied that these exports of newsprint were the subject of valuable long-term contracts made by our home mills. They also made an important contribution to our balance of payments, particularly with Australia. Great importance was attached to them by the mills and Commonwealth countries concerned.

Price of Utility Industrial Shirt

The present highest maximum retail price for a Utility khaki industrial shirt was 18s. 11d., the President said. He was not in a position to say at what price a similar shirt would have been sold before the war, but there had undoubtedly been a large increase in price since then. This increase was due to the eight-fold increase in the price of raw cotton and to higher costs of manufacture and distribution.

Imports of Pencils

Asked if he was satisfied that the customs duty on pencils imported from foreign countries was high enough to protect our home manufacturers from unfair foreign competition, the President said that he had no evidence of unfair foreign competition in the matter of pencil imports and he did not think, therefore, that this question arose at present. If the questioner had any evidence which he would care to submit, however, the President would be glad to consider it.

Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission

The President said he understood from the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission that they were making every effort to complete the report on the supply of certain types of iron castings before the end of January.

Supplies of Blankets to Retailers

Asked what action he was prepared to take to prevent manufacturers and wholesalers from holding up the supply of blankets to retailers, the President stated he had no evidence that blankets were being withheld.

Import of Ready-Made Wood Doors

The number of doors of wood imported from Sweden during the years 1948, 1949 and the first nine months of 1950 were 21,000, 58,000 and 59,000, respectively, it was stated; 180 import licences were issued during 1948, 90 during 1949 and 82 this year. The licences were issued to 143, 34 and 48 traders, respectively.

Price Control

Asked why the price of certain goods such as fertilizers, flax yarn, and kraft liner board were controlled under Defence Regulations while the price of other goods such as soap, industrial cotton yarn and wrapping paper were controlled under the Goods and Services Price Control Acts, 1939 and 1941, the President said that most raw materials and their partly manufactured derivatives were first brought under price control when the responsible Minister was the then Minister of Supply. He was at all times a competent authority with power to control prices under Defence Regulations, and made his maximum price Orders on that basis because he had no parallel powers under the Goods and Services (Price Control) Acts. The Board of Trade, on the other hand, had always been vested with both sets of powers. The Board had used the Defence Regulation method for controlling the manufacturers' prices for most utility goods as part of the utility schemes; but for many goods it was convenient in the first instance to use the technique of "price-regulation" under the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, and most price controls first imposed by the Board were imposed under either that Act or the Goods and Services (Price Control) Act of 1941. In general, it was still convenient to control each description of goods on whichever basis was used for it in the first place.

Imports of Tobacco

The President stated that imports of tobacco into the United Kingdom in the year 1949 from dollar and other sources, including imports under Marshall Aid, were as follows:—

	Unmanufactured	Manufactured	Total tobacco
	£	£	£
Dollar sources ...	28,646,724	70,648	28,717,372
Rest of the world ...	23,402,851	371,667	23,774,518
Total ...	52,049,575	442,315	52,491,890

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Asked to give an assurance that no agreements entered into at Torquay would be confirmed until they had been discussed in Parliament, the President replied that he proposed, in accordance with the procedure followed after the Geneva and Annecy conferences, to lay before the House a report in the form of a White Paper on the outcome of the Torquay tariff negotiations as soon as possible after their conclusion, and also a further White Paper, as may be appropriate, setting out any document of importance or agreement deriving from the 5th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Any changes in the United Kingdom tariff could, of course, only be made by legislation or by Orders which were subject to Parliamentary discussion.

Another questioner asked what agreements he had made with foreign powers which prevented his answering questions with regard to rates of Imperial Preference in the House of Commons. To this the President replied that no such agreements had been made, but it was one of the rules of procedure for the Tariff Negotiations, which had been adopted by all representatives of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including the United Kingdom, that all lists of requests and offers were to be treated as secret.

Prices of Knitting Wools

The President said he understood that the recent increases in knitting wool prices—which were in most cases about 6d. an oz. for botany wools and 3d. an oz. for cross-bred types—were related to rises in raw wool prices which occurred before the August wool auctions, and did not reflect the latest raw wool prices.

Knitting wool prices were not at present controlled. He had invited the Central Price Regulation Committee to review the position and to let him know whether, in their opinion, it was advisable to reimpose control.

Pottery Made in Japan

Asked whether his attention had been drawn to the unfair competition in the production and sale of pottery made in Japan for the export markets, and what steps were being taken to deal with this matter, the President said that there was now legal protection in Japan against misuse or copying of designs and trade marks, and if he was provided with full evidence of such unfair practices, he was always willing to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities in Japan and to help the injured firm to obtain redress.

Imports of Timber Houses

The President stated that he was prepared to consider on its merits any application which might be made for the abolition, on a temporary basis, of the import duty on timber houses. It would, of course, be necessary in considering such an application to have regard to the interests of the United Kingdom joinery industry and also to assess the effects of such action on our timber supplies.

Prices of Utility Outerwear

The new categories of utility wool cloth which had been introduced into the utility scheme since the beginning of the year would be found in Statutory Instruments 1950 Nos. 608 and 1002, the President said.

The retailers' overriding maximum prices so far provided for the men's and women's utility outerwear for which these new cloths were

specified, were set out in various related schedules to the Utility Apparel (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1949, as amended.

Production of Synthetic Fibres

Asked to what extent synthetic textiles were now being manufactured in this country as a substitute for wool ; and when supplies would be available to the general public, the President replied that several synthetic fibres could be used for blending with wool, and rayon staple fibre was the one most used. Production of protein synthetic fibres in this country was only on an experimental scale at present, but one plant should be in commercial production early next year. Cloths made from this fibre would probably reach the public some 12 months later.

Supplies of Nickel

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. John Freeman, said although supplies of nickel were limited, sufficient quantities would be made available for the rearmament programme. Nickel metal was not allocated by the Ministry of Supply, but was distributed by the producers, who, he understood, were meeting demands to the best of their ability.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 27

Hotel Prices

Asked what steps it was proposed to take to control hotel prices with particular reference to the Festival of Britain, the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, said that he was relying on the hotel trade to act with reasonable restraint in this matter, so that no Government intervention would be necessary.

Newsprint Supplies

Newsprint stocks were estimated to amount to nearly two months' consumption at October 22 last, and were expected to be slightly higher on December 31, Mr. Bottomley stated. Of this amount, about seven weeks' supply was held by newspapers, the balance being held by mills and others.

Machine Tools for Poland

The Minister of Supply, Mr. George Strauss, said he was not aware that Polish or other foreign customers had cancelled orders in this country for heavy machine tools. There were, however, firms who had been unable to secure export licences and some might be having difficulty in disposing of the tools. He had no information about the financial obligations of the firms, but some of them had insured with Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Stock-Piling of Essential Metals

Asked if he was aware of the grave anxiety in the minds of many leading British industrialists at such stock-piling of essential metals, particularly by the United States, as represented a considerable threat to production and employment in diverse engineering industries in this country and what he proposed to do, Mr. Strauss replied that the Government was not only aware of this anxiety, but shared it. Serious shortages of essential metals struck at the basis not only of our economic strength, but of our rearmament effort. The Government was taking all the international action open to it to ameliorate the position.

International Tin Conference

Mr. Strauss said that the International Tin Conference adjourned on November 21 to enable Governments to make a further examination of the various measures proposed about which there was a divergence of views. The main points of difference arose over the operation of a buffer stock and the prices to be written into the agreement.

The documents of the proceedings would be published by the United Nations.

Industry and Rearmament

Asked when it would be possible to give industry a clear picture of its task in connection with rearmament, Mr. Strauss replied that it was not yet possible to give industry a detailed picture of its task, but consultations with organizations representing industry in general, and also the various sections of industry likely to be particularly affected were going on.

He understood that the First Lord of the Admiralty had taken similar action in regard to the shipbuilding industry.

Copper Supplies

Mr. Strauss said he was aware that there was anxiety among copper consumers in this country about future supplies, and an announcement about United Kingdom supplies would be made as soon as possible.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 28

Supplies of Artificial Fibres

Asked to give an indication as to the amount of textile machinery idle in Lancashire and Yorkshire due to the shortage of artificial fibres, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. Hervey Rhodes, replied that any shortage of artificial fibres would be felt first by the spinners and the Board of Trade had had no complaints from spinners either in Lancashire or Yorkshire that machinery was idle because of such a shortage. A watch was being kept on the situation.

Newsprint for Export

Mr. Bottomley gave the following figures for the distribution of the newsprint so far licensed for export in 1950 :—

	Tons
Australia	76,581
New Zealand	8,991
South Africa	7,283
Colonies	4,236
Ceylon	1,500
Southern Rhodesia	750
Irish Republic	350
Miscellaneous markets	117

Existing Stocks and New Price Levels

The President was asked about investigations made by his officers since the beginning of 1950 into the circumstances in which certain traders had priced up existing stocks to newly-fixed price levels ; and what liaison existed between his department and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to ensure that the inflated profits made as a consequence of the transactions at the higher rate were properly assessed for taxation purposes.

Mr. Rhodes replied that the Board of Trade had so far had few complaints and little evidence of this practice except in relation to knitting wool. If, however, other cases were found where there might be a need for protecting consumers by the introduction, or re-introduction, of price control, full investigation would certainly be made through the agency of the price inspectors attached to the Price Regulation Committees.

As regards taxation, he understood that the full profits made on the sale of any such stocks would have to be shown in the trader's accounts, and would fall to be taxed in the ordinary way without any special arrangement.

New Prices for Utility Cotton Goods

The President said that he expected that the Orders giving effect to the increased maximum prices for the existing specifications of Utility cotton goods which were recommended by the Cotton Utility Scheme Committee would come into operation early in December. The broader specifications for both cotton and rayon cloths were still being discussed with the garment makers. He hoped that it would be possible to conclude these discussions in time for a new Order for rayon cloths to be brought into force before the end of the year, but the broader specifications for Utility cotton goods were unlikely to be in force before the end of January.

War Damage Claims

Mr. Rhodes said it was not possible at present to make any statement as to when payments in settlement of outstanding agreed claims under Part Two of the War Damage Act would be made. Advance payments were, however, being made where the Board of Trade were satisfied that the replacement or repair of the goods was expedient in the public interest or that payment was necessary to avoid undue hardship. The sum of £46 million, exclusive of interest had already been paid out on these grounds.

Paper for Football Pools

Asked to make the licences for the supply of paper for football pools conditional upon the promoters publishing balance sheets showing profits allocated to prize winners and profits taken by the promoters of the pools, the President replied that the purpose of licensing the consumption of paper by football pools was to ensure strict economy in this particular use while paper remained in short supply. He did not think that it would be proper to use a control of this nature for the purpose which the questioner had in mind.

Shipping Movement at United Kingdom Ports

Foreign Trade Movement with Cargo Declined in October

FOLLOWING THE peak figures recorded for the preceding five months, there was a decline in the tonnage of shipping which entered and cleared with cargo in the foreign trade in October. Entrances at 4·98 million tons net, and clearances at 3·63 million tons net were, on a daily average basis, 4 and 16 per cent., respectively,

(*Continued on next page*)

Foreign Trade

Entrances and Clearances with Cargo

	Entered						Cleared					
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth‡	Foreign	Vessels with mail only	Other vessels	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth‡	Foreign	Vessels with mail only	Other vessels
		Thousand tons net						Thousand tons net				
1949, October	3,374	4,690	3,138	1,553	92	4,598	2,969	3,685	2,537	1,148	174	3,511
1950, October†	3,428	4,978	3,126	1,852	77	4,901	3,068	3,635	2,518	1,117	66	3,569
Daily average in :—												
1937	145	193	108	85	*	*	150	168	99	70	*	*
1938	138	187	107	81	*	*	139	161	95	67	*	*
1945	39	79	50	29	7	72	29	37	28	9	3	33
1946	66	93	64	28	5	88	56	58	44	14	4	54
1947	85	117	82	35	4	113	55	66	51	15	4	61
1948	100	138	95	43	6	133	81	98	70	28	5	93
1949	112	150	99	51	4	146	95	114	80	34	5	109
1949, 1st Quarter ...	93	130	86	45	4	127	84	98	69	29	3	95
2nd Quarter ...	122	156	103	53	5	151	95	111	78	32	5	106
3rd Quarter ...	131	167	109	58	6	162	104	128	89	39	6	122
4th Quarter ...	102	147	98	50	3	145	98	118	82	36	5	113
1950, 1st Quarter ...	99	142	88	53	3	139	99	118	81	37	4	113
2nd Quarter ...	119	160	100	60	3	157	102	125	87	38	5	120
3rd Quarter ...	125	173	109	65	5	168	104	137	96	40	7	130
1950, July	135	180	112	68	5	175	105	134	92	42	7	127
August	126	173	108	65	5	168	102	137	97	40	8	129
September	114	167	106	61	6	161	105	139	100	40	5	134
October†	111	161	101	60	2	158	99	117	81	36	2	115

In Ballast

	Entered							Cleared						
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth‡	Foreign	Vessels with passengers only	Vessels calling for bunkers only	Other vessels	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth‡	Foreign	Vessels with passengers only	Vessels clearing with bunkers only	Other vessels
		Thousand tons net							Thousand tons net					
1949, October ...	1,001	1,149	658	491	184	73	893	1,345	1,900	1,024	876	174	832	894
1950, October† ...	941	1,206	649	557	299	48	858	1,176	2,386	1,187	1,199	307	851	1,228
Daily average in :—														
1937...	59	65	30	35	*	*	*	54	91	40	51	*	*	*
1938...	55	64	30	34	*	*	*	54	91	42	49	*	*	*
1945...	46	73	40	33	2	5	66	56	116	63	54	6	34	76
1946...	35	45	26	19	3	7	35	47	83	47	36	6	41	36
1947...	21	32	18	14	4	7	21	53	84	51	34	7	44	34
1948...	31	35	16	19	7	7	21	51	78	43	35	7	37	34
1949...	29	34	18	15	6	3	25	47	72	39	33	6	30	36
1949, 1st Quarter ...	28	30	17	13	2	4	24	37	67	37	30	3	31	33
2nd Quarter...	29	33	18	15	6	4	24	56	78	43	35	7	31	41
3rd Quarter ...	30	36	18	17	9	2	24	59	80	42	38	11	32	38
4th Quarter ...	30	36	20	15	6	3	27	34	61	32	30	5	25	31
1950, 1st Quarter ...	32	38	20	17	4	2	30	33	65	31	34	3	25	37
2nd Quarter...	31	37	19	18	11	2	25	51	76	35	41	8	27	40
3rd Quarter ...	32	40	24	16	13	1	25	54	79	39	41	12	27	40
1950, July ...	32	45	28	17	15	1	29	57	83	41	42	11	29	43
August ...	31	36	21	16	14	1	21	60	79	39	40	14	28	37
September ...	33	38	22	16	10	1	26	46	76	35	41	11	24	42
October† ...	30	39	21	18	10	2	28	38	77	38	39	10	27	40

Figures have been rounded off; this may cause apparent slight discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and totals.
* Not separately distinguished. † Provisional. Figures for the current year are subject to minor amendments. ‡ Commmonwealth and Irish Republican.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports—(*Continued*)

smaller than in September. Compared with October 1949, entrances were greater by 6 per cent., but clearances were one per cent. lower. Foreign shipping accounted for 37 per cent. of the total entrances with cargo, this proportion being the same as in September but 4 per cent. higher than in October 1949; for clearances with cargo, the proportion, 31 per cent., which equalled that for a year earlier, was 3 per cent. higher than in the previous month.

Among the shipping recorded as entering in ballast, 1,206,000 tons net, the tonnage with passengers only, 299,000 tons, was the lowest since April, though nearly two-thirds more than a year earlier. For vessels calling solely to take on bunkers (48,000 tons) the daily rate was the highest since June but one-third lower than in October 1949.

Total clearances in ballast aggregated 2,386,000 tons net, of which 851,000 tons related to vessels which loaded bunkers only; the daily rate for this category was about one-sixth above the low one for September and 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The tonnage clearing with passengers only (307,000 tons) was the lowest since June but 76 per cent. more than in October 1949.

Bunkers

The following table shows the quantities of coal and oil fuel shipped for the use of vessels engaged in the foreign trade and fishing vessels during October and certain earlier periods.

	Monthly average			Oct. 1949	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950
	1938	1948	1949			
	Thousand tons					
Coal	874	453	420	414	308	314
	Million gallons					
Oil fuel	26·1	39·0	40·0	42·1	46·8	48·2

The daily average shipment of both bunker coal and oil fuel during October 1950 was only slightly lower than in the previous month though for coal the rate, declining for the fifth successive month, was the lowest for five years.

Arrivals and Departures with Cargo at Port Areas

Foreign trade arrivals with cargo during October 1950 were, at the majority of the port areas, greater than in the preceding month or in the corresponding month of a year earlier. Increases, ranging from

(*Continued on next page*)

Coasting Trade

	Arrived with cargo		Departed with cargo	
	Number	Thousand tons net	Number	Thousand tons net
1949, October	7,654	2,654	7,542	2,630
1950, October*	7,332	2,715	7,170	2,674
Daily average in :—				
1937	289	80	285	80
1938	277	78	273	79
1945	205	55	204	55
1946	230	66	229	66
1947	250	73	248	73
1948	260	78	256	78
1949	261	85	257	84
1949, 1st Quarter ...	251	79	247	78
2nd Quarter...	264	84	259	83
3rd Quarter ...	284	95	280	94
4th Quarter ...	245	84	241	83
1950, 1st Quarter ...	240	83	237	83
2nd Quarter ...	236	85	232	84
3rd Quarter ...	244	90	238	88
1950, July	252	93	247	92
August ...	239	87	234	86
September ...	239	90	233	87
October* ...	237	88	231	86

*Provisional. Figures for the current year are subject to minor amendments.

Foreign Trade

Arrivals and Departures at Port Areas

Thousand tons net

Area	Total tonnage				Arrived with cargo				Departed with cargo			
	1950				1950				1950			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.†	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.†	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.†
East Coast of Scotland ...	442	444	414	435	234	218	194	213	74	102	83	91
North-east Coast	1,277	1,226	1,129	1,069	399	365	332	295	375	355	403	364
Humber	1,191	1,083	975	1,044	507	471	423	492	250	231	212	218
Thames area	3,832	3,490	3,472	3,525	1,624	1,482	1,366	1,473	1,116	1,109	1,185	1,030
East Channel*	1,285	1,326	1,167	835	521	527	479	360	469	488	426	351
West Channel	2,254	2,626	2,621	2,344	635	825	844	702	613	765	652	517
Bristol Channel	1,683	1,511	1,493	1,617	538	539	455	531	508	446	481	454
Fishguard and North Wales ...	517	528	441	320	242	249	210	148	241	250	204	151
Mersey and North-west Coast	3,039	2,917	2,891	3,157	1,289	1,224	1,242	1,312	847	835	822	858
West Coast of Scotland ...	1,023	933	875	894	390	327	259	317	271	282	336	303
Northern Ireland and Isle of Man	195	154	201	166	95	72	64	77	16	17	23	20
Total Commonwealth‡ Vessels	10,979	10,747	10,432	10,101	4,151	4,063	3,831	3,870	3,408	3,554	3,531	3,120
Total Foreign Vessels ...	5,759	5,491	5,247	5,305	2,323	2,236	2,037	2,050	1,372	1,326	1,296	1,237
Total	16,738	16,238	15,679	15,406	6,474	6,299	5,868	5,920	4,780	4,880	4,827	4,357
Monthly average 1949 ...	13,706				5,332				3,930			
Monthly average 1948 ...	12,515				4,754				3,368			
Monthly average 1938 ...	20,327				7,233				5,750			

* East of Portsmouth.
† Provisional. Figures for recent months are subject to minor amendments.
‡ Commonwealth and Irish Republican.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports—*(Continued)*

7 to 24 per cent., over the figures for October 1949, occurred in arrivals at the Thames area, the Mersey and North-west Coast, the East and West Channel and the Humber, but at the West Coast of Scotland arrivals were 9 per cent. less than a year earlier.

Among departures with cargo in the foreign trade in October 1950, those from the Thames area, while 13 per cent. less than in the previous month, were 14 per cent. greater than a year earlier. Departures from the West Channel were about one-fifth lower than in September and one-tenth less than in October 1949. From the East Channel they were the lowest since May, though 18 per cent. greater than a year earlier. Departures from the Humber were 28 per cent. below the figure for October 1949 but from the Mersey and North-west Coast they were the highest recorded for 12 years.

Daily averages of arrivals and departures with cargo in the coasting trade were 2 and 1 per cent., respectively, lower than in September but were, in each case, 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

Patents Act, 1949

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the under-mentioned patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on the date specified:—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject matter
	November 21, 1950	
522355	Corah & Sons Ltd., N. ...	Elastic knitted fabric.
523335	Lambert, M. A.	Machines for cutting bread or other articles into a number of slices simultaneously.
621419	Angus & Co. Ltd., George ...	Oldham couplings.
626991	Aktiebolaget Bofors	Fire control apparatus.
631122	International Harvester Co. of Great Britain Ltd. (International Harvester Co.).	Drying of grain.
631123	International Harvester Co. of Great Britain Ltd. (International Harvester Co.).	Grain driers.
631275	Pacheco, Jnr., F.	Machine for cleaning ditches.
631347	Aktiebolaget Bofors	Gun fire-control instruments.
635419	Drysdale & Co. Ltd., & anr.	Centrifugal pumps.
639023	Societe Savoisienne de Constructions Electriques.	High-voltage impulse generators.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of the endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

Cancellation of Endorsements

Under Section 36 the Endorsement "Licences of Right" dated February 6, 1948, upon Letters Patent No. 526879, in the name of Percy Lawrence Way, for an invention entitled "Improvements relating to chairs" was cancelled on November 9, 1950.

J. L. BLAKE,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

Invitation to Tender for Shares

TENDERS ARE invited by the Board of Trade for the purchase, subject to the special conditions of sale, of the shares described in the fourth column of the schedule below. Attention is drawn to the facts that in accepting any tender and directing the Custodian of Enemy Property in England to effect the sale the Board will be guided by the national interests, and that the legal right to transfer the shares is vested in the Custodian who will, by direction of the Board of Trade, transfer title to an approved purchaser.

The shares in any particular Company cannot be split up and a tender must be made for the whole of those shares. A separate tender must be made for the shares in each Company. Tenders must be in the form provided.

A copy of the particulars of sale, the special conditions of sale and the tender form may be obtained on application to the Administration of Enemy Property Department (Treasury and Board of Trade), T.E.4 (A), Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

The tenders must be addressed to the Controller-General of the Administration of Enemy Property Department at the above address and must be delivered there in a sealed envelope not later than 10 a.m. on January 26, 1951. The envelope must be clearly marked on the outside :—

Tender No.....
Due 10 a.m., January 26, 1951.

SCHEDULE

1 Tender No.	2 Company in which the shares are held	3 Share Capital	4 Number of shares offered for sale
51	The Du Bois Company Limited, 15 Britannia Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.1. Plumbers, lead workers, manufacturers of lead and other traps, etc.	Nominal £200,000 in 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 4s. each. Issued £40,000 in 200,000 Ordinary shares of 4s. each, fully paid.	3,519 Ordinary shares of 4s. each, fully paid.
52	The Ilex Supply Company Limited, 252b Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Manufacturers of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf and Dandruff Lotion and other hair preparations. 2	Nominal £8,000 in 6,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of £1 each. Issued £7,342 in 5,342 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of £1 each, all fully paid.	60 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid.

Ministry of Works Auction Sales

Date	Materials	Location	Auctioneer
Dec. 7 (View days Dec. 4, 5, 6)	Engineering and builders' supplies and equipment, canteen equipment.	Ministry of Works Stores, Wilstead, Beds.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, 10 Billiter Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)
Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14 (View days Dec. 8 & 9)	Hutting floor sections, building and engineering supplies, tools, materials and canteen equipment.	Ministry of Works Stores, Royal Ordnance Factory, Featherstone, near Coven, Wolverhampton.	Leonard Carver & Co., 30/32 Waterloo St., Birmingham. (Tel.: Birmingham Central 3461.)

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Rayon Output

New Production Records in October

OUTPUT BY the rayon industry during October was a new record, the total rising 4 per cent. higher than in June, the previous peak month. Production of continuous filament yarn was also a record, being 5 per cent. above the previous record of last March and 8 per cent. higher than in September. Output of staple fibre was fractionally higher than in September and, although not a record, was second only to the peak figure of last June.

Production of Rayon
(Million lbs. per month, " delivered weight " basis.)

	Continuous Filament Yarn (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1930	3·8	0·14	3·9
1935	9·0	0·92	9·9
1940	9·2	4·9	14·1
1945	7·1	4·4	11·5
1946	9·0	5·9	14·9
1947	9·9	7·0	16·9
1948	12·3	7·2	19·5
1949	14·3	9·8	24·1
1949 July–September	14·0	10·4	24·4
October–December	15·1	11·7	26·8
1950 January–March	16·1	14·1	30·2
April–June	15·8	14·8	30·6
July–September	16·2	14·0	30·2
1950 May	16·4	15·2	31·6
June	17·0	16·0	33·0
July	16·9	14·7	31·6
August	14·8	11·3	26·1
September	17·0	15·9	32·9
October	18·3	15·9	34·2

NOTE: Data includes other synthetic fibres (not made before 1940) and strong yarn. For 1940 and earlier years the figures are based on excise returns.

Compared with a year earlier, total production during October was up by almost a third, continuous filament yarn rising by more than a fifth and staple fibre by 46 per cent.

Repertoire d'Annuaires Francais et Listes d'Adresses Susceptibles d'Interesser le Commerce et l'Industrie. (Three volumes.) This second and enlarged edition gives information about 975 French directories or lists of addresses of interest to trade and industry, and addresses of Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the world. The details are given in alphabetical and geographical order to ensure easy reference. Obtainable from the Chambre de Commerce de Paris, 16 rue Chateaubriand, Paris, price 600 francs (by post, 720 francs).

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Supplies of Consumer Goods to the Home Market

Increases During the Third Quarter

BIGGER SUPPLIES of many items of consumer goods were available to the home market during the three months July to September than in the previous three months or the third quarter of 1949. Total supplies of rubber footwear, however, were down by 45 per cent. compared with April to June mainly owing to a decrease of about 90 per cent. in imports of plimsolls, etc. The quantity of home produced adults' boots was more than doubled over the quarter while the increase in children's boots over the seasonally low April to June figure was even greater. Compared with the third quarter of 1949, total supplies of rubber footwear were about the same, a rise of about a sixth in children's boots being offset by falls of 5 per cent. in adults' boots and 3 per cent. in plimsolls, etc.

	Comparison of supplies with	
	Previous period	A year ago
	Per cent. change	
Footwear :		
Rubber	—45	n/c
Cutlery :		
Domestic	+23	+16
Spoons and forks	+ 7	— 8
Safety razor holders	—34	+28
Safety razor blades	+11	n/c
Matches	+13	— 8
Braces	+66	+10

Supplies of domestic pottery were a little lower in the third quarter than in either the second quarter of this year or the third quarter of last year. Compared with April to June, the quantity of cups, mugs and beakers fell by 5 per cent., and of saucers by nearly a tenth while supplies of large plates increased by 6 per cent. Over the year cups, mugs and beakers were down by 2 per cent., saucers by 4 per cent. and large plates by 10 per cent.

Manufacturers' sales of domestic cutlery were nearly a quarter more during July to September than in the previous three months, while those of spoons and forks rose by 7 per cent. Compared with the third quarter of 1949, domestic cutlery was about a sixth higher but spoons and forks fell by a twelfth.

The quantity of matches delivered rose by an eighth during the third quarter compared with April to June but was a twelfth below that of July to September 1949.

Sales of safety razors by manufacturers during the three months July to September were more than a third lower than in the previous three months but 28 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Manufacturers' sales of safety razor blades, however, were over a tenth higher than in the second quarter of 1950 and about the same as in the third quarter of 1949.

The weight of imported tobacco entered for home consumption during September was 3 per cent. more than in August and 2 per cent. greater than in September of last year.

Monthly Rates of Supply

The latest data available is given below for insertion in the main tables published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 20, 1950.

Table	Sub-heading	Period	Reading across the columns for additional figures
1	Footwear : Rubber	July–Sept.	0·24, 0·41, 1·20.
4	Sanitary towels ...	September	21·2.
5	Braces	July–Sept.	0·80.
11	Domestic pottery ...	July–Sept.	9·4, 4·9, 3·7, 2·8, 4·59.
14	Cutlery	July–Sept.	228·0, 144·7.
15	Matches	July–Sept.	218.
18	Tobacco	September	18·2.
21	Safety razor holders ...	July–Sept.	0·27.
	Safety razor blades ...	July–Sept.	58.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, during the week ended Tuesday, November 28, 1950 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Egypt Past and Present	Exclusive Films Ltd.	Joseph Best (Productions) Ltd.	Br/E 14575	2,100	November 22
She Shall Have Murder	Independent Film Distributors Ltd.	Concanon Recordings Ltd.	Br/E 14594	8,159	November 23
Pen Pictures from Denmark.—No. 1	General Film Distributors Ltd.	G.B. Instructional Ltd.	Br/E 14595	960	November 23
Pen Pictures from Denmark.—No. 2	" "	" "	Br/E 14596	880	November 23
Pen Pictures from Denmark.—No. 3	" "	" "	Br/E 14597	981	November 23
Pen Pictures from Denmark.—No. 4	" "	" "	Br/E 14598	948	November 23
Arctic Jungle	International Film Distributors Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada	Br/E 14602	932	November 24
FOREIGN					
To Please a Lady	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	F 14576	8,234	November 22
Down Stream Highway	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount International Films Inc.	F 14577	832	November 22
The Husky Parade	" "	" "	F 14578	864	November 22
Carribean Capers	" "	" "	F 14579	925	November 22
Farther Down East	" "	" "	F 14580	870	November 22
Leprechaun's Gold	" "	" "	F 14581	928	November 22
Straw Hat Cinderella	" "	" "	F 14582	960	November 22
Start 'Em Young	" "	" "	F 14583	859	November 22
Silly Hill Billy	" "	" "	F 14584	595	November 22
Sing Me Goodbye	" "	" "	F 14585	925	November 22
Running the Keys	" "	" "	F 14586	883	November 22
Teacher's Pest	" "	" "	F 14587	654	November 22
To the Winner	" "	" "	F 14588	865	November 22
Tar with a Star	" "	" "	F 14589	630	November 22
Water Speed	" "	" "	F 14590	877	November 22
For Heaven's Sake	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	F 14591	7,748	November 22
Chase of Death	Independent Film Distributors Ltd.	Irving Allen Enterprises	F 14592	1,484	November 23
The Man on the Eiffel Tower	" "	A. and T. Film Productions Inc.	F 14593	7,494	November 23
Scream in the Night	H. and S. Films Ltd.	Astor Film Corp.	F 14599	5,519	November 23
Wild Goose Chase	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount International Films Inc.	F 14600	858	November 23
The Rhumba Seat	" "	" "	F 14601	972	November 23
Frontier Agent	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Monogram Pictures Corp.	F 14603	5,113	November 24
Trigger Man	" "	" "	F 14604	4,813	November 24
Hidden Danger	" "	" "	F 14605	4,908	November 24
Sheriff of Medicine Bow	" "	" "	F 14606	4,914	November 24
Gunning for Justice	" "	" "	F 14607	4,950	November 24
Law of the West	" "	" "	F 14608	4,827	November 24
After the Storm	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Cordial Film Establishment	F 14609	8,037	November 24
Frenchie	" "	Universal International Films Inc.	F 14610	7,142	November 24
All in a Nutshell	R.K.O. Radio Pictures Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 14611	619	November 27
Shocking Affair	" "	R.K.O. Radio Pictures Inc.	F 14612	1,370	November 27
The Secret Fury	" "	" "	F 14613	7,680	November 27
High and Dizzy	" "	" "	F 14614	1,531	November 27
Soup's On	" "	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 14615	633	November 27
Roughshod	" "	R.K.O. Radio Pictures Inc.	F 14616	7,952	November 27
Photo Phonies	" "	" "	F 14617	1,453	November 27
Brooklyn Goes Hollywood	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 14618	925	November 27
Salute to Duke Ellington	" "	" "	F 14619	1,349	November 27
Lower the Boom	" "	" "	F 14620	727	November 27
Kid Ory and His Creole Jazz Band	" "	" "	F 14621	1,312	November 27
Treasure of the Nile	" "	" "	F 14622	870	November 27
Return of the Ape Man	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Astor Picture Corporation	F 14623	5,442	November 27
The Flying Saucer Mystery	Equity British Films Ltd.	Telenews Productions Inc.	F 14624	990	November 27
All About Eve	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	F 14625	12,428	November 27
Macadam	G.C.T. (Distributors) Ltd.	Franco London Film Export	F 14626	9,265	November 27

Br/E indicates that the film is an exhibitors' quota film.

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STORES AND EQUIPMENT to be sold at M.O.S. Depot, Hawthorn, near Corsham, on December 5, will comprise three Priestman excavators ; two petrol tanks, 5,000 gallon ; a 3-ton overhead crane ; conveyor gravity rollers ; scrap metal and accumulators ; Leyland 1,100 G.H.P. pump ; electrical fittings, lamps, fuse and junction boxes, switches and terminals ; Mock Leno, calico and dowlas material ; pillows and rags ; a large quantity of assorted carpenters' and smiths' tools ; tackle blocks, levers and skids ; tyres ; paint ; pouches, straps and carriers ; chairs, bedsteads and folding tables, and miscellaneous effects.

Miscellaneous plant and textiles to be sold at M.O.S. Depot, Thorp Arch, near Boston Spa, Yorks, on December 6, will include locomotives ; Priestman cub excavators ; Versatile crane ; bricklayers' and joiners' tools ; engineers' spares ; ladders ; clothing ; blankets, blanket pieces, felt and numerous other items.

The sale at R.A.F. M.U. No. 25, Hartlebury, Worcs, on December 7, will comprise a large quantity of outer and underclothing ; footwear ; groundsheets ; parachutes, nylon, silk. Aircraft compasses and clocks ; marching compasses ; binoculars ; insulation tape ; towing ropes ; dinghies ; covers ; aircraft wheels ; tyres and tubes ; aircraft chairs ; drinking water tanks ; hand tools ; miscellaneous hardware stores and a large quantity of radio and electrical equipment and spares.

Details of these and other sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply will be found in the list below. Catalogues, which admit two persons on view days and one person on sale days, can be obtained from the Auctioneer, price sixpence. (*Postal orders only.*)

Date	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Dec. 5 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	M.O.S. Depot, Hawthorn, nr. Corsham, Wilts	Thompson, Noad & Phipp, 39 Market Place, Chippenham, Wilts. (Tel.: Chippenham 2271/2.)
Dec. 6 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	M.O.S. Depot, Thorp Arch, nr. Boston Spa, Yorks.	Hollis & Webb, 3 Park Place, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 29671/2.)
Dec. 7 ...	Miscellaneous radio and electrical equipment and clothing.	R.A.F. M.U. No. 25, Hartlebury, Worcs ...	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)
Dec. 11 ...	Vehicles	M.O.S. Depot, Elstow, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford.	Peacock, Merry & Swaffield, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: Bedford 66366.)
Dec. 12 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	M.O.S. Depot, Ruddington, Notts	Walker, Walter & Hanson, Exchange Walk, Nottingham. (Tel.: Nottingham 46741.)
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Census of Production for 1948

The first preliminary results of the Census of Production for 1948 *were published in the* Board of Trade Journal *on April* 8, 1950, *when explanatory notes on the origin and purpose of the Census and an explanation of the terms used were given.*

Preliminary Report No. 90

Railways (Civil Engineering) Trade

THIS REPORT on the Railways (Civil Engineering) Trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the construction or repair of permanent way, bridges, tunnels and stations, and in other civil engineering work on railway property, and at which more than ten persons on the average were employed during the year. The 1935 report on Railway Companies related to the output of all railway establishments engaged on productive work, i.e., civil engineering work on railway property, the manufacture and repair of railway equipment for the permanent way, and of locomotives, carriages and wagons, and all miscellaneous manufacturing. For that report detailed returns on an establishment basis were not obtained and, accordingly, it has not been possible to reclassify the figures for 1935 strictly in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The scope of the aggregate summary figures in Table Ia is thus very different in the two years, but an attempt has been made, from the information available, to compile figures corresponding very roughly with those for 1948.

Railway undertakings were asked to return their output in terms of work done in the year of return, valuing that work on the basis of the cost of materials used and wages and salaries paid, together with the establishment charges attributable to the work carried out. Similarly, the cost of materials related to materials used, not materials purchased in the year.

Returns from all establishments on the register for this trade have been compiled for inclusion in this report. This trade is included in minimum list heading 202 in the Standard Industrial Classification, relating to Civil Engineering Contracting.

Establishments in this trade in Northern Ireland are excluded in 1948. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings, separate particulars of the very small output in Northern Ireland were not published for 1935.

General Summary

Table Ia—British Railways or Railway Companies

	1948 (a)	1935 (b)	1935 (c)
Value of work done (gross output)	£'000 63,129	£'000 23,500	£'000 54,860
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used ...	22,301	7,400	18,420
Net output	40,828	16,100	36,440
Wages and salaries of persons employed ...	36,195	..	..
Average number of persons employed	No. 108,088	No. 102,400	No. 211,219
Net output per person employed	£ 378	£ 158	£ 173
Number of establishments	No. 124	No. ..	No. 551

(a) Great Britain only.

(b) Approximate figures corresponding roughly with those for 1948, but relating to the United Kingdom. (c) All establishments. United Kingdom.

Table Ib—Government Departments (a)

	1948	1935
Value of work done (gross output)	£'000 39	£'000 22
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used ...	2	10
Net output	37	12
Wages and salaries of persons employed... ...	34	..
Average number of persons employed	No. 87	No. 121
Net output per person employed	£ 419	£ 96
Number of establishments	No. 1	No. 1

(a) Post Office (London) Railway.

Table II—Stocks of Finished Products, etc., Materials and Fuel in 1948

This table is not applicable to the trade—see Introductory Note.

Capital Expenditure

Table III—Plant, Machinery and Vehicles

	Acquired during 1948			
	New			
	Purchased	Produced by establishments in the trade	Second-hand	Disposed of during 1948
Plant and machinery	£'000 220	£'000 3	£'000 3	£'000 9
Vehicles	153	—	7	1
Total ...	373	3	10	10

No plant, machinery or vehicles were acquired or disposed of by Government Departments in this trade during 1948.

Table IV—New Buildings Acquired

	1948
	Amount
Capital cost of new buildings (including extensions, etc.) acquired during the year, excluding site value	£'000 262

No new buildings or extensions, etc., were acquired by Government Departments in this trade during 1948.

(*Continued on next page*)

Census of Production : Railways (Civil Engineering)—*(Continued)*

Employment, Wages and Salaries

Table Va—British Railways or Railway Companies

	Operatives (average for the year)		Administrative, technical and clerical staff (a)		Total	
	1948 (b)	1935 (c)	1948 (b)	1935 (c)	1948 (b)	1935 (c)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males :—						
Under 18	713	6,513	153	111	866	6,624
All ages	99,957	197,701	6,367	10,203	106,324	207,904
Females :—						
Under 18	6	227	115	191	121	418
All ages	549	1,412	1,215	1,903	1,764	3,315
Total :—						
Under 18	719	6,740	268	302	987	7,042
All ages	100,506	199,113	7,582	12,106	108,088 (d)	211,219
Total remuneration	£'000 32,877	..	£'000 3,318	..	£'000 36,195	..

(a) At April 10, 1948, and March 9, 1935. (b) Great Britain only. (c) All railway productive establishments, United Kingdom.
(d) The employers' share of contributions to all National Insurance Schemes payable during the year in respect of these workers amounted to £908,000.

Table Vb—Government Departments (a)

	Operatives (average for the year)		Administrative, technical and clerical staff (b)		Total	
	1948	1935	1948	1935	1948	1935
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males :—						
Under 18	2	1	1	—	3	1
All ages	71	109	15	11	86	120
Females :—						
Under 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total :—						
Under 18	2	1	1	—	3	1
All ages	71	109	16	12	87 (c)	121
Total remuneration	£'000 26	..	£'000 8	..	£'000 34	..

(a) Post Office (London) Railway. (b) At April 10, 1948, and October 12, 1935.
(c) The employers' share of contributions to all National Insurance Schemes payable during the year in respect of these workers amounted to £1,000.

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Preliminary Report No. 91

Railway Locomotive Shops and Locomotive Manufacturing Trade

THIS REPORT on the Railway Locomotive Shops and Locomotive Manufacturing Trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of locomotives, railway signals, turntables, automatic couplings and brake gear (including repair work other than light repairs carried out in running sheds), steam traction engines, steam wagons and road rollers, and which employed more than ten persons on the average during the year.

In the reports on the 1935 Census the activities of all railway establishments engaged on productive work, i.e., civil engineering work on railway property, the manufacture and repair of locomotives, carriages, wagons and railway equipment for the permanent way, and all miscellaneous manufacturing, were included in a single report. For the purpose of that report the Railway Companies were not required to furnish separate detailed returns on an establishment basis and, accordingly, it is not possible to reclassify the particulars for 1935 strictly in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. An attempt has, however, been made to compile, from the information available, summary figures corresponding very roughly with those for 1948; these figures relating to railway locomotive shops are given in Table Ia. The activities of Railway Companies were not covered by the 1937 Inquiry.

Both for 1935 and 1948 the output of railway locomotive shops is valued at cost, i.e., a sum calculated to cover the cost of labour and materials together with such a proportion of the general establishment charges as is properly applicable to the output concerned but without any allowance for profit. The output of other locomotive manufacturers is, however, valued at selling price and therefore includes profit.

Returns from all establishments on the register for this trade have been compiled for inclusion in this report. This trade corresponds to minimum list headings 84 and 85 in the Standard Industrial Classification.

Any establishments in Northern Ireland are excluded in 1948. A very small output in this trade by Railway Companies there was recorded for 1935; no production by other firms was recorded for 1937 or 1935.

General Summary

Table Ia—Railway Locomotive Shops

	1948	1935
	£'000	£'000
Value of production (gross output)	38,239	13,000
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used ...	12,365	4,500
Amount paid for work given out	94	..
Net output	25,780	8,500
Wages and salaries of persons employed... ...	23,035	..
	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed	64,856	44,800
	£	£
Net output per person employed	399	190
	No.	No.
Number of establishments	355	..

Table Ib—Other Establishments

	1948	1937	1935
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Value of production (gross output)	22,823	6,919	4,878
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used ...	10,852	3,323	2,347
Amount paid for work given out	616	8	4
Net output	11,355	3,588	2,527
Wages and salaries of persons employed ...	7,591	..	..
	No.	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed	23,083	17,212	13,931
	£	£	£
Net output per person employed	492	208	181
	No.	No.	No.
Number of establishments	39	..	26

The values of production and of materials, fuel and electricity used in 1948 are derived in the following way :—

	Output	Materials, etc.
	£'000	£'000
Total value of production or purchases	38,178	15,065
Adjustments for work in progress or stocks ...	+61	—2,700
	38,239	12,365
Less payment for transport by other firms...	—	
	38,239	

The values of production and of materials, fuel and electricity used are derived in the following way :—

	Output			Materials, etc.
	1948	1937	1935	1948
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total value of sales (production for 1937 and 1935) or purchases ...	21,598	6,392	4,845	11,252
Adjustments for stocks and work in progress	+1,384	+527(a)	+33(a)	—400
	22,982	6,919	4,878	10,852
Less payment for transport by other firms	159	..	..	
	22,823	6,919	4,878	

(a) Work in progress only.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Census of Production : Railway Locomotive Shops, etc.—(*Continued*)

Stocks of Finished Products, etc., Materials and Fuel

Table IIa—Railway Locomotive Shops

	Beginning of year	End of year
	1948	1948
	£'000	£'000
Work in progress	3,281	3,342
Materials and fuel	8,536	11,236

Table IIb—Other Establishments

	Beginning of year			End of year		
	1948	1937	1935	1948	1937	1935
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Finished products and work in progress	8,372	1,314 (*a*)	998 (*a*)	9,756	1,841 (*a*)	1,031 (*a*)
Materials and fuel	2,056	..	..	2,456	..	..

(*a*) Work in progress only.

Capital Expenditure

Table III—Plant, Machinery and Vehicles

	Acquired during 1948		Disposed of during 1948
	New	Second-hand	
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Plant and machinery	899	103	44
Vehicles	48	3	4
Total	947	106	48

Table IV—New Buildings Acquired

	1948
	Amount
	£'000
Capital cost of new buildings (including extensions, etc.) acquired during the year, excluding site value	154

Employment, Wages and Salaries

Table Va—Railway Locomotive Shops

	Operatives (average for the year)	Administrative, technical and clerical staff (*a*)	Total
	1948	1948	1948
	No.	No.	No.
Males :—			
Under 18	2,768	104	2,872
All ages	59,257	3,577	62,834
Females :—			
Under 18	50	245	295
All ages	496	1,526	2,022
Total :—			
Under 18	2,818	349	3,167
All ages	59,753	5,103	64,856 (*b*)
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total remuneration...	21,166	1,869	23,035

(*a*) At September 25, 1948.
(*b*) The employers' share of contributions to all National Insurance Schemes payable during the year in respect of these workers amounted to £553,000.

Table Vb—Other Establishments

	Operatives (average for the year)			Administrative, technical and clerical staff (*a*)			Total		
	1948	1937	1935	1948	1937	1935	1948	1937	1935
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males :—									
Under 18	1,091	2,301	1,628	103	204	127	1,194	2,505	1,755
All ages	18,219	14,492	11,573	3,024	1,821	1,595	21,243	16,313	13,168
Females :—									
Under 18	37	68	35	183	140	83	220	208	118
All ages	751	320	274	1,085	579	489	1,836	899	763
Total :—									
Under 18	1,128	2,369	1,663	286	344	210	1,414	2,713	1,873
All ages	18,970	14,812	11,847	4,109 (*b*)	2,400	2,084	23,079(*b*)(*c*)	17,212	13,931
	£'000			£'000			£'000		
Total remuneration	5,912	..	..	1,679	..	..	7,591	..	..

(*a*) At September 25, 1948, October 16, 1937, and October 12, 1935.
(*b*) There were, in addition, 4 male working proprietors in 1948. Working proprietors are included in the 1937 and 1935 figures.
(*c*) The employers' share of contributions to all National Insurance Schemes payable during the year in respect of these workers amounted to £185,000.

Preliminary Report No. 92

Spirit Distilling Trade

THIS REPORT on the Spirit Distilling Trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in distilling plain spirits and in manufacturing yeast, and which employed more than ten persons on the average during the year.

It is estimated that about 99 per cent. of the total net output of these establishments for 1948 is covered by the returns which have been compiled for inclusion in this report. This trade is included in minimum list heading 168 (1) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

Any establishments in this trade in Northern Ireland are excluded in 1948. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars of the very small output in Northern Ireland were not published for 1935.

Table I—General Summary

	1948 (*a*)	1935 (*b*)
	£'000	£'000
Value of production (gross output)	24,989	4,662
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used, and amount paid for work given out	13,930	2,346
Excise duty	5,998	(*c*)
Net output	5,061	2,316
Wages and salaries of persons employed ...	1,546	..
	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed	4,539	3,220
	£	£
Net output per person employed	1,115	719
	No.	No.
Number of establishments	93	57

(*a*) Great Britain only. (*b*) United Kingdom.
(*c*) Not recorded (excluded from value of production).

The values of production and of materials, fuel and electricity used in 1948 are derived in the following way :—

	Output	Materials, etc.
	£'000	£'000
Total value of sales or purchases	24,916	14,019 (*a*)
Adjustments for stocks and work in progress ...	+265	—89
	25,181	13,930(*a*)
Less payment for transport by other firms	192	
	24,989	

(*a*) Including a small amount paid for work given out.

Table II—Stocks of Finished Products, etc., Materials and Fuel in 1948

	Beginning of year	End of year
	£'000	£'000
Finished products and work in progress	1,148	1,413
Materials and fuel	2,527	2,616

Capital Expenditure

Table III—Plant, Machinery and Vehicles

	Acquired during 1948		Disposed of during 1948
	New	Second-hand	
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Plant and machinery	274	4	6
Vehicles	17	2	—
Total	291	6	6

Table IV—New Buildings Acquired

	1948
	Amount
	£'000
Capital cost of new buildings (including extensions, etc.) acquired during the year, excluding site value	147

Table V—Employment, Wages and Salaries

	Operatives (average for the year)		Administrative, technical and clerical staff (*a*)		Total	
	1948 (*b*)	1935 (*c*)	1948 (*b*)	1935 (*c*)	1948 (*b*)	1935 (*c*)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males :—						
Under 18	50	25	18	16	68	41
All ages	3,505	2,547	548	402	4,053	2,949
Females :—						
Under 18	6	8	16	4	22	12
All ages	323	196	161	75	484	271
Total :—						
Under 18	56	33	34	20	90	53
All ages	3,828	2,743	709 (*d*)	477	4,537(*d*)(*e*)	3,220
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
Total remuneration	1,199	..	347	..	1,546	..

(*a*) At September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935. (*b*) Great Britain only. (*c*) United Kingdom.
(*d*) There were, in addition, 2 male working proprietors in 1948. Working proprietors are included in the 1935 figures.
(*e*) The employers' share of contributions to all National Insurance Schemes payable during the year in respect of these workers amounted to £41,000.

Preliminary Report No. 93

Precious Metals Refining Trade

THIS REPORT on the Precious Metals Refining Trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the smelting, refining, etc., of gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals, and which employed more than ten persons on the average during the year. Those whose chief business is the production of finished goods of precious metals are dealt with in the reports on the Jewellery and Plate Trade and the Watch and Clock Trade. Establishments engaged solely in the refining of precious metals were not covered by the 1937 Inquiry; Table I therefore gives, as well as the full totals for 1935, figures for that year relating to the sections of the trade included in the 1937 Inquiry.

Returns from all establishments on the register for this trade have been compiled for inclusion in this report. This trade with the Jewellery and Plate Trade corresponds to minimum list heading 102 in the Standard Industrial Classification.

Any establishments in Northern Ireland are excluded in 1948; no production was recorded there in this trade for 1937 or 1935.

Table I—General Summary

	All sections of the trade	Sections of the trade covered by the 1937 Inquiry		All sections of the trade
	1948	1937	1935	1935
Value of production (gross output) ...	£'000 33,062	£'000 23,602	£'000 29,661	£'000 31,182
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used ...	29,442	22,655	28,961	30,129
Amount paid for work given out	8	5	3	26
Net output	3,612	942	697	1,027
Wages and salaries of persons employed ...	1,758	..	..	..
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) ...	No. 4,631	No. 2,327	No. 2,057	No. 2,367
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£ 780	£ 405	£ 339	£ 434
Number of establishments	No. 31	No. ..	No. 20	No. 23

The values of production and of materials, fuel and electricity used in 1948 are derived in the following way :—

	Output	Materials, etc.
	£'000	£'000
Total value of sales or purchases	32,416	29,183
Adjustments for stocks and work in progress ...	+648	+259
	33,064	29,442
Less payment for transport by other firms...	2	
	33,062	

Table II—Stocks of Finished Products, etc., Materials and Fuel in 1948

	Beginning of year	End of year
	£'000	£'000
Finished products and work in progress ...	4,451	5,099
Materials and fuel	2,409	2,150

Capital Expenditure

Table III—Plant, Machinery and Vehicles

	Acquired during 1948		Disposed of during 1948
	New	Second-hand	
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Plant and machinery	192	4	4
Vehicles	9	2	5
Total	201	6	9

Table IV—New Buildings Acquired

	1948
	Amount
	£'000
Capital cost of new buildings (including extensions, etc.) acquired during the year, excluding site value	130

(*Continued on next page*)

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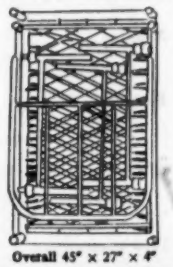
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Census of Production : Precious Metals Refining—*(Continued)*

Table V—Employment, Wages and Salaries

	Operatives (average for the year)				Administrative, technical and clerical staff (*a*)				Total			
	All sections of the trade	Sections of the trade covered by the 1937 Inquiry		All sections of the trade	All sections of the trade	Sections of the trade covered by the 1937 Inquiry		All sections of the trade	All sections of the trade	Sections of the trade covered by the 1937 Inquiry		All sections of the trade
	1948	1937	1935	1935	1948	1937	1935	1935	1948	1937	1935	1935
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males :—												
Under 18	122	214	140	156	15	12	2	2	137	226	151	158
All ages	2,579	1,453	1,329	1,583	778	373	315	364	3,357	1,826	1,644	1,947
Females :—												
Under 18	80	124	92	92	41	11	1	1	121	135	93	93
All ages	886	360	307	310	386	141	106	110	1,272	501	413	420
Total :—												
Under 18	202	338	241	248	56	23	3	3	258	361	244	251
All ages	3,465	1,813	1,636	1,893	1,164 (*b*)	514	421	474	4,629 (*b*) (*c*)	2,327	2,057	2,367
	£'000				£'000				£'000			
Total remuneration	1,059	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	1,758	..	..	..

(*a*) At September 25, 1948, October 16, 1937, and October 12, 1935.

(*b*) There were, in addition, 2 male working proprietors in 1948. Working proprietors are included in the 1937 and 1935 figures.

(*c*) The employers' share of contributions to all National Insurance Schemes payable during the year in respect of these workers amounted to £38,000. In addition to the employees in the above table the firms in this trade employed 1 male and 35 female outworkers in 1948, the amount paid to them being £3,000. Similar information is not available for 1937 and 1935.

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export of Large Size Certified Arran Banner Seed Potatoes

ON OCTOBER 2 the Ministry of Food, in agreement with the Board of Trade and Agricultural Departments, announced that no further applications for licences to export seed potatoes could be considered. In view, however, of the strong demand for Arran Banner seed potatoes for export, the Ministry of Food announces, in agreement with the other Departments concerned, that traders may export under licence large size certified Arran Banner seed potatoes dressed 2¼ in. by 3 in. No restriction will be imposed on quantities and exporters will not be required to provide evidence of firm orders.

Applications for export licences for large size certified Arran Banner seed grown in England, Wales or Scotland should be made in the first instance to the Ministry of Food, Potato Division, 5/8 Ulster Terrace, Regents Park, London, N.W.1. The usual health certificates required for the export of normal size seed potatoes will have to be obtained, and in addition applicants must state the names of the growers from whom the seed is being bought and the location of the seed, so that arrangements can be made for the dressing to be checked. No export licences will be issued until this information has been given and the dressing has been inspected.

Applications for export licences for large size certified Arran Banner seed grown in Northern Ireland should be made in the first instance to the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, Stormont, Belfast. The standard of quality and dressing required in Northern Ireland will be the same as for certified Arran Banner seed potatoes for export. Inspection and sealing of bags will be carried out on the growers' premises. The usual health certificates will be required, but it will not be necessary to furnish particulars of growers or location of potatoes. Bags must be branded in red.

The price which merchants must pay growers for this large size certified Arran Banner seed for export will be the ware price appropriate to the class and district as prescribed in the Ware Potatoes Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1237), at the time of delivery, plus 15s. per ton. Special licences will be issued to cover these transactions.

Imports of Agar-Agar from Japan

THE MINISTRY of Food, in agreement with the Board of Trade, announce that arrangements have been made for a limited quantity of agar-agar to be imported from Japan under individual licence up to June 1951.

Applications for import licences, which should be accompanied by evidence of firm offers, should be made in duplicate on the usual form ILD/A, obtainable from the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1, or the usual customs offices. For administrative convenience, completed application forms should be submitted in the first instance to the Ministry of Food, Bakery and Confectionery Division, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, and should arrive there not later than December 16, 1950.

Purchase Tax on Projector Lamps

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise draw attention to the fact that all projector lamps not exceeding 250 watts (including those within Classes A1 and G of the Electric Lamp manufacturers' Association classification) are chargeable with Purchase Tax under Group 14 (c) of the Tax Schedule. Customs and Excise Notice No. 78, at page 36, should be noted accordingly.

An application for an Order to be made exempting these lamps from tax has been submitted to His Majesty's Treasury.

Fuel Oil and Gas Oil Supplies

The Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, said he had decided, after consulting the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee, that the present arrangements under which new consumers wishing to use gas oil or fuel oil were required to obtain the permission of his Department, were no longer necessary. In future, therefore, the provision of a supply of these fuels would be a matter for arrangement between the consumer and his oil supplier, and the Ministry's prior permission would not be required.

Import Duties Drawback Order

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Drawback) (No. 10) Order, 1950, which provides for drawback in respect of sodium chlorate of a specified description used in the manufacture of weed-killer.

The Order came into operation on December 1, 1950, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1950, No. 1875.

Exemption from Key Industry Duty

THE TREASURY have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, exempting the following articles from Key Industry Duty for the period beginning December 1, 1950, and ending December 31, 1950 :—

2-(p-Acetamidobenzenesulphonamido)-pyrimidine (a substituted arysulphonamide.)

Benzene hexachloride.

Phenylmercury acetate (a mercury compound).

The Order is The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 13) Order, 1950, and is published as Statutory Instruments 1950 No. 1876. Copies may be obtained (price 1d. net, by post, 2d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Raw Cotton Consumption and Stocks

THE UNITED KINGDOM consumption and stocks of raw cotton for the four weeks ending October 28, 1950, were as follows :—

	Thousand Tons
Total disposals (including exports)	38·34
Home consumption—	
(a) Cotton-spinning	36·53
(b) Other uses	1·57
Stocks (end of period)	297·74

Receipts of Home-Grown Cereals

THE FOLLOWING table shows receipts of home grown cereals by approved buyers for September 1950 and provisional figures for October 1950, with comparative figures for October 1949 :—

Thousand tons

Commodity	September 1950 Final	October 1950 Provisional	October 1949
Wheat	360	278	245
Barley	256	178	173
Oats	55	55	51
Rye	10·2	6·1	10·8
Dredge corn ...	1·6	1·1	0·9

Wheat total, United Kingdom. All other commodities, Great Britain.

BRITISH STANDARDS

Steels for Use in the Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Industries

The British Standards Institution has issued a new publication, B.S. 1501-1506 : 1950, Steels for Use in the Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Industries. This covers a series of steels which has been prepared as part of a comprehensive scheme of standards for pressure vessels for use in the chemical and allied engineering industries. The publication covers, in effect, four separate standards which deal respectively with :—

1. Plates, bars and sections (11 specifications).
2. Forgings (11 specifications).
3. Castings (12 specifications).
4. Bars for bolting material (16 specifications).

This series of steels forms a complement to B.S. 1500, Code for Fusion-welded Pressure Vessels, and provides a range of materials for use in the construction of vessels to that code. Recommended stresses for the steels, together with an indication of the temperature range within which they may safely be used are given in B.S.1500.

Having in mind the comprehensive character of this series and the possibility that further steels will be added to it from time to time, it was felt that some rational system of numbering should be adopted by means of which an indication could be provided of the type of steel, irrespective of the form. Appendix B explains in detail the

system which has been adopted and indicates the basis on which it has been built.

It is realized that in providing a comprehensive series of all steels used in pressure vessel construction it has been necessary to include certain steels already covered by existing British Standards. To have omitted these steels would have resulted in a document which would not have provided complete information, thereby greatly diminishing its value. Therefore, at the risk of repetition, specifications for these steels have been included, and Appendix C has been prepared to indicate any existing British Standards which are similar to those included in this series. The opportunity has also been taken to indicate the nearest equivalent American steel in either the A.S.T.M. or the A.I.S.I. series. Price 12s. 6d. net, post free.

Wrought Steel Pipes for the Petroleum Industry

In the series of British Standards which are being prepared to deal with equipment for the petroleum industry, the British Standards Institution has issued B.S. 1600-1607, Wrought Steel Pipe for the Petroleum Industry.

This document comprises seven standards, as follows :—

B.S. 1600 Wrought steel pipe for the petroleum industry (dimensional requirements and permissible stresses).

1601 Electric fusion-welded carbon steel pipe for use in the petroleum industry (sizes 4 ins. up to, but not including, 30 ins.).

1602 Electric fusion-welded carbon steel pipe for use in the petroleum industry (sizes 30 ins. and over).

1603 Electric fusion-welded carbon steel pipe for high-temperature service in the petroleum industry (sizes 18 ins. and over).

1604 Seamless carbon steel pipe for high-temperature service in the petroleum industry.

1605 Seamless carbon-molybdenum alloy steel pipe for high-temperature service in the petroleum industry.

1606 Seamless chromium-molybdenum alloy steel pipe for high-temperature service in the petroleum industry.

1607 Seamless alloy steel pipe for high-temperature service in the petroleum industry.

B.S. 1600 deals with dimensional requirements and permissible stresses and includes tables giving thicknesses for welded and seamless steel pipes, together with schedule numbers. The document has been prepared after careful consideration had been given to American Standards ASA B.36.10, Wrought Iron and Wrought Steel Pipe.

Standards 1601-1607 incorporate chemical composition, mechanical properties and test requirements for the individual types of pipe and corresponding to the following standards of the American Society for Testing Materials :—

B.S. No.	ASTM–
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1602	A134
1603	A155
1604	A106
1605	A206
1606	A280
1607	A158

Price 10s. 6d., post free.

Carbon Steel Castings for General Engineering Purposes

B.S.592:1950, Carbon steel castings for general engineering purposes is a revision and an extension of the 1940 edition and provides a comprehensive range of carbon steel castings for engineering purposes, including the construction of ships, marine engines and railway rolling stock and replaces B.S.24, Part 4, Specification No. 10. The three grades of castings differ from those in the 1940 edition in that they are of 28, 32 and 35 tons per square inch minimum ultimate tensile stress, and full chemical composition is specified for all grades. Inspection and testing is covered in detail and an appendix gives recommendations on the repair of castings by metal-arc welding. Price 2s. post free.

Copies of these standards may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Sales Department, 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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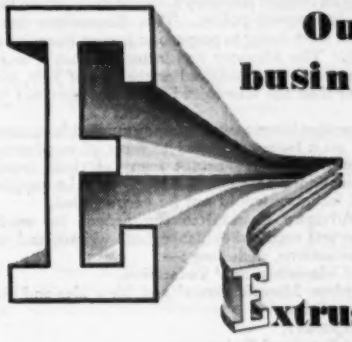

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OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

Changes in New Zealand Import Licensing Regulations

The article below was written for the Board of Trade Journal *by the United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in New Zealand. The Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, I.C. House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to answer any enquiries arising out of the article.*

SINCE the beginning of 1939, there has been, under the Import Control Regulations, 1938, complete prohibition of the importation into New Zealand of any goods except in pursuance of a licence or an exemption granted by the Minister of Customs. In the twelve years in which the control has been in force, there have been many changes in the system, which was for the first two years on a six-monthly licensing basis and subsequently on an annual basis.

The main features of the scheme were the assignment to each item in the custom tariff of a category specifying the allocation of exchange for which licences to import that item (or sub-item) would be granted on application. All licences are in terms of value in New Zealand currency and the countries of origin of goods for which licences were valid were specified.

The allocations were orginally based upon the value of actual importations in 1938, and up to the present year they have taken the form of a percentage of licences issued to the applicant in some previous year, but in calculating the value of the licences received by an applicant in previous years, no regard was paid to licences issued under special circumstances, e.g., replacement of licences for an earlier period, replacement of goods lost or faulty, etc.

Import Advisory Committee

It had been made clear by the present Government, shortly after they came into power at the end of last year that owing to the country's buying commitments in 1950, it would not be possible completely to remove import licensing in 1951, but it was later announced that the Government proposed to establish by Parliamentary procedure a "Board of Trade." In the meantime, until Parliament met, it was proposed to set up an Import Advisory Committee to advise the Minister of Customs on import policy. This Committee was set up in May last, its first work being to prepare an import licensing schedule for the year 1951. The Minister had intimated that it was his aim that the schedule should be published at the end of July, more than two months earlier than the schedules for the two previous years had been published.

It was made clear that licences were already granted for a considerable number of items on a basis calculated to meet all requirements and that it should be possible to exempt many of these from import control, but it was added that goods which could be supplied satisfactorily by local industry would not be decontrolled.

The Import Advisory Committee commenced its work at the beginning of June and received evidence, both written and oral, from a number of organizations, including :—

New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation,
United Kingdom Manufacturers' and New Zealand Representatives' Association,
Bureau of Importers,
New Zealand Retailers' Federation,
New Zealand Wholesale Softgoods Federation,
Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand.

The Import Licensing Schedule for the year 1951 was issued on August 1 and was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 26, 1950. There were three important alterations in the system of licensing :—

(1) The exemption from import control—from all except a list of "Scheduled" countries—of 326 items to an estimated annual value of £45 millions.

(2) The interchangeability of licences except in the case of the "scheduled" countries.

(3) The limitation of the currency of licences to the calendar year 1951. (In the years 1949 and 1950, licences had been available for the entry of goods imported in a fourteen-month period from January 1 in one year to February 28 in the following year.)

Exempted Items

In announcing the freedom from import control of a number of items, the Minister of Customs stated that the Import Advisory Committee had found that a large number of items were subject to import licensing without achieving any effective control over the expenditure of overseas funds. These items, amounting to 326 of the 998 in the 1951 schedule, were decontrolled with full regard to the interests of economic manufacturing industries within New Zealand. It was estimated that the value of the decontrolled items was about £45 million, or approximately one-third of the total annual value of the import trade. Decontrol has been effected under Clause 15 of the Import Control Regulations, 1938. The freed items embrace :—

Most industrial machinery, household sewing machines, galvanized iron, steel sheet, artificers' tools; a wide range of industrial raw materials such as metals, dry paints and colours, dyeing materials, cotton yarns, scrim and wallpaper; certain essential requirements for primary industries such as manures, meat wraps and vegetable parchment paper for butter packing; essential foodstuffs such as figs, dates, prunes, dried apricots and peaches, sago, tapioca, cornflour and spices; many essential drugs and chemicals also surgical and dental instruments and materials; lines of interest to the soft goods trade, including plain tablecloths, towels, quilts, sheets, sewing cottons, lace ribbons, haberdashery, curtain nets, wool and cotton moquettes and linoleum; also such other important items as asphalt and bitumen, sheet glass, books and magazines and stationery.

As a number of the items in the exempted class are only a part of a main statistical heading it is not possible to give details of the trade involved, more particularly as details of the values of imports are not available for a later period than the nine months ended September 1949. It has never been the practice of the New Zealand Government to publish figures of the amount of licences issued for particular items. There is a possibility of increased trade in the freed items in the textiles, clothing and drapery trade and in metals and machinery, and to a lesser extent in drugs, chemicals, paints and plate glass.

So far as United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters are concerned the freeing of one-third of the items of import from import control means that it is no longer necessary to wait for an import licence for these particular items before an order is accepted. Long-term production arrangements can be made in advance without the possibility of having to divert the goods to another market at a later date owing to the absence of licences for the full production quota allocated to the New Zealand market.

The simplification of exchange control in respect of goods exempted from import control is dealt with in a later paragraph.

Imports on Basis of Licences and Previous Imports

In the 1951 licensing schedule there are 175 items (17·5 per cent. of the total items) for which licences will be issued on the basis of importation or licence in a previous year.

These items consist mainly of goods which :—

(a) are not manufactured in New Zealand, but are required in only limited quantities;

(b) are not manufactured in sufficient quantity to meet requirements;

(c) are required as raw materials in secondary industries in New Zealand.

They include certain classes of foodstuffs, wines and spirits, special druggists' sundries and medicinal preparations, leather gloves, carpets and floor coverings (interim allocation), felt piece-goods, certain cotton, silk, artificial silk and woollen piece-goods, blankets, hosiery and apparel, floor and wall tiles, certain qualities of cables and wires, pneumatic tyres and tubes (of sizes not manufactured in New Zealand), etc.

Licences will be granted for the import of these goods from all countries (other than the "scheduled" countries) up to the value (or in certain cases a percentage of the value) of the licences or the imports in the specified year. The allocations will be made on licences issued as basic allocations or otherwise, but not including licences granted in special circumstances, e.g. replacement of licences for an

earlier period, replacement of goods lost, non-remittance licences, special orders, etc.

Although the issue of a licence is a matter for the Customs Department, in certain cases the applications for import licences are referred by the Customs to the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Control Items

Control items, marked "C" in the schedule are for goods for which no allocation has been made but for which applications will be considered individually in relation to actual requirements.

"D" Items

These are items for which no allocation is made.

Deferred Items

Deferred items are items for which it was not possible to make allocations at the time the licensing Schedule was issued.

Token Imports from the United Kingdom

Since 1949 there has been in existence a system of token imports of certain articles, for which no allocation is made in the licensing schedule. This provision was made to enable old-established business connections to be maintained. It is necessary for the importer to produce evidence from the manufacturer in the United Kingdom of the value of the particular goods supplied to the importer in the year 1938. The importer will then receive a token licence amounting to 20 per cent. of the value of the 1938 imports. This system of token licences is still in force for 1951 for the same items as were included in the 1950 schedule.

Interchangeability of Licences

In 1950 the first step towards a freer system of licensing was made, when it was decided that licences for the importation of goods from any British country might be utilized for the importation of similar goods from any other British country, with the exception of Canada. It was not necessary to apply for the transfer of licences in such cases. a further step in this direction has been made with the announcement that in 1951, in extension of the policy of liberalizing overseas trade, licences will be available for imports from any country other than a "scheduled" country. The "scheduled" countries are :—

Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Somaliland, Germany (Russian Zone), Germany (Western), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Persia, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Tangier, Uruguay, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

This further announcement of liberalization of trade—which is operative immediately for the remainder of the 1950 licensing period—is (in the words of the Minister of Customs) "in compliance with the spirit of international conferences in recent years . . . This will enable trade to follow its normal channels of supply and facilitate imports from the most satisfactory source."

Limitation of the Currency of Licences

During the last two licensing periods, 1949 and 1950, licences have been granted available for the entry of goods imported not later than February 28 in the following year—in other words, an importer was given a period of 14 months—from January 1 in one year to February 28 in the next year—in which to import the goods, but the licensing schedules were not published before the middle of October of the previous year.

The schedule for 1951 was published on August 1, 1950, two and a half months earlier, and in view of this earlier release, the schedule has been limited to supplies imported during the calendar year 1951. It must be remembered, as referred to above, that one-third of the items in the licensing schedule have been freed of import control from all countries other than the "scheduled" countries, and they are automatically relieved of compliance with the requirement to arrive in a twelve-month period.

Changes in the Exchange Control Requirements

In view of the changes in the import licensing position it is natural that there has been some simplification of the exchange control arrangements relating to imports.

Previous to August 1, 1950, it was necessary for importers to apply to the Reserve Bank for an allocation of exchange to pay for their licensed imports and it was necessary for the importer to specify the quarter during which the goods were expected to arrive, and also the quarter during which the remittance was required.

The following is a brief resume of the revised situation :—

(a) A current import licence entitles the importer to remit funds to pay for imports by producing to his bank the Bank copy of the licence together with the bills of lading and invoices for the goods.

(b) In respect of imports which will be free from import licensing, banks will make remittance against bills of lading and invoices representing exempted goods.

The New Zealand importer is also required to give his bank a certificate that the goods for which he is remitting are exempt from import licensing.

(c) If the import licence permits the import of goods of United Kingdom origin from the United Kingdom, then payment may be made in sterling.

(d) The Customs Department issues licences on the basis of the country of origin of the goods and, if the goods are of foreign origin from one of the countries on the scheduled list, and the United Kingdom exporter requires payment in a currency other than sterling, then the importer must hold a licence to import goods from the country in whose currency payment is required.

(e) Contracting to accept payment in New Zealand currency does not debar or delay transfer into sterling provided always that the New Zealand importer has an import licence which enables him to remit moneys overseas in payment for the goods, or the goods in question are exempt from import licensing.

If, however, the New Zealand importer has an import licence which specifies that "no remittance" may be made in respect of the goods, then the New Zealand currency will not be eligible for transfer.

Conclusion

For goods still subject to licensing, it remains necessary to obtain a licence before the importation of the goods is arranged.

While complete abolition of import licensing is not possible at the present time due to the lack of overseas funds to meet an increased demand, this step in releasing about one-third of the trade is a welcome sign of the first step towards normal trading.

Customs' decisions requiring amendment of the licensing schedule are issued from time to time throughout the year, and the particulars are published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The freeing of a number of articles from import control will stimulate competition, which will in the long run result in a wider range of goods at, possibly, lower prices. Firms will also be able to adjust their orders to obtain a better continuity of supply.

Token Exports to France

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 25, 1950, about token exports of United Kingdom goods to France. Quotas for the following additional items have now been agreed :—

179. Electric fluorescent and other lamps.
180. Engine packings.
181. Leather cloth.
182. Plastic waterproof garments.
183. Horn buttons.
184. Staples and eyelets.
185. Rubber advertising mats.
186. Electrical industrial blowers.
187. Wooden furniture, not lined or upholstered.
188. Leather.

Double Taxation Relief Agreement with Brunei

A DOUBLE Taxation Agreement has been concluded between the United Kingdom and Brunei.

In general, the arrangements, which have been published as a schedule to a Draft Order in Council, follow the same pattern as the arrangements previously made with other Colonies.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF details are given below of overseas enquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., which have been issued by the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch) of the Board of Trade to subscribers to the Special Register Service of Information.

The subscription to the Information Service is £1 10s. 0d. a year and membership is open to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

Intending subscribers can obtain a copy of any particular Special Circular listed and a membership application form from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 1130, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Calls for Tenders

NOTE.—*Enquiries connected with the tender documents mentioned in this section should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Thames House (North), Millbank, London. S.W.1. (Tel.: VICtoria 9040.) The appropriate room numbers and telephone extensions are as indicated.*

Four Circulating Water Pumps—Australia

A call for tenders (No. T.31/50) has been issued by the Brisbane City Council for the manufacture, supply, delivery, erection and maintenance of four circulating water pumps for a power house at Brisbane, complete with electric motors and all accessories. The closing date for the receipt of tenders is January 12, 1951. Copies of the specification, which include the form of tender, general conditions and drawing, are obtainable at a price of 10s. 6d. each from the Town Clerk, Brisbane City Council, City Hall, Brisbane, Australia. A copy of this specification is available for inspection in Room 1095 (Ext. 3077).

Communications to the Department in connection with this notification should quote reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 71374/50.

Construction of Washing and Screening Plant—New Zealand

A call for tenders has been issued by the Ministry of Works, New Zealand Government, Wellington, for the construction of a washing and screening plant for the Roxburgh Hydro Scheme. Tenders must be in the hands of the Stores Manager, Ministry of Works, Wellington C.1, not later than January 16, 1951.

One copy of the specification is available for inspection in Room 1118 (Ext. 3009) and a further copy is available on loan in order of application. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 71107/50 should be quoted.

Grinding Machines—South Africa

A call for tenders by the South African Railways Stores Department, Johannesburg, has been reported for two electric motor driven, double stone, heavy duty, dry floor grinders (G.2033) and six reversible, electric motor driven, heavy duty, tungsten carbide, wet, floor, grinding machines (G.2056). The closing date for the receipt of tenders is January 23, 1951.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender is available for inspection by representatives of United Kingdom firms at Room 1073 (Ext. 3047). Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 71104/50 should be quoted on any communication with the Department.

Underground Cable Line and the Necessary Switching Stations—Egypt

A call for tenders by the Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration has been reported for the supply and laying of an underground cable line, together with its associated switching stations, between the Cairo North Power Station and the Egyptian Broadcasting Station at Abu Zabaal. The latest date for the receipt of tenders is midday on December 19, 1950.

A copy of the specification is expected in the Department shortly and on its arrival will be available for inspection at Room 1118 (Ext. 3009). Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 71517/50 should be quoted in any communication with the Department.

Copies of the specification and conditions of tender are available from the Egyptian Chief Inspecting Engineer, 41 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, price £E10 (equals £10 5s. 0d.).

Beams Brake and Swan Necks—India

A call for tenders has been issued by the Director-General of Industries and Supplies, Railway Stores Directorate, New Delhi, for (1) Tender No. S.R.1/15092-A/II Beams Brake for I.R.C.A. and I.R.S. Bogie Steel Class II (Quantity : 2,500). Closing date for the receipt of this tender is December 14, 1950; and (2) Tender No. S.R.LA/11038-A/II (a) Swan Necks B.G. & M.G. (Locos) Steel Class II. Closing date for the receipt of this tender is December 11, 1950. A copy of the tender documents is available for inspection in Room 1086 (Ext. 3042). A second copy is available on loan in order of written application. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 70897/50 should be quoted.

Konar and Maithon Hydro-Electric Schemes—India

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Calcutta has advised the Department that tenders will be called in the very near future for generating plant to generate 10,000 kVA. for the Konar scheme. In addition, it is expected that tenders will be called in March or April of 1951 for the generating plant for the Maithon scheme. This equipment will be required to generate between 30,000 and 40,000 kVA.

Further information about these two tenders will be published in the Special Register Service as soon as they are received. In the meantime manufacturers who are represented in India may care to advise their agents of these impending contracts.

Meters, Clock-Switches and Transformers—Norway

A call for tenders has been issued by Oslo Lysverker, Oslo, for the supply of meters, clock-switches and transformers. The closing date for the receipt of tenders is December 14, 1950. A copy of the specification (in Norwegian) is available for inspection in Room 1080 (Ext. 3012). A second copy is available on loan in order of application. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 71105/50 should be quoted.

Two Steam Locomotives, Six Bogie Coaches and Three Electric Trams—Thailand

A call for tenders has been issued by the Stores Division, Railways Department, Bangkok, (No. B.E.2493) for the supply of two steam locomotives, six bogie coaches and three electric trams. Tenders should be addressed to the Chief of Stores Division, Railways Department, Bangkok, and should reach him by 2 p.m. on January 24, 1951.

A copy of the tender documents and drawings is available for inspection by interested United Kingdom manufacturers at Room 1086 (Ext. 3042). A second copy is available for loan to United Kingdom manufacturers in order of written application. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 71701/50 should be quoted.

Copies of the tender documents are also obtainable from the Stores Division, Railways Department, Bangkok, at Ticals 200·00 per set.

Loudspeakers and Transformers, United Nations Organization, New York

A call for tenders by the United Nations Organization, New York, has been reported for ten horn type loudspeakers, 1,500 table and chair loudspeakers, 30 cone loudspeakers and 95 transformers. The closing date for the receipt of tenders is December 27, 1950. Bid forms are available at Room 1080 (Ext. 3012). Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 70985/50 should be quoted.

Any business which United Kingdom firms transact with the United Nations Organization is regarded as highly desirable, as payment will be made in dollars.

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters—(*Continued*)

Thermal Power Station Extension—Uruguay

With reference to the information published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 16 (page 539) regarding a call for tenders issued by the Usinas Electricas y Telefonos del Estado, Montevideo, for equipment for the extension of the "Jose Battle y Ordonez" Central Thermo-Electric Power Station, it has now been reported that the closing date for the receipt of tenders has been postponed until March 28, 1951. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 60735/50.

Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

United Kingdom firms interested in the export opportunities, market surveys, etc., referred to below, can obtain further information on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade (Room 1130), Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: VICtoria 9040. Ext.: 3151 and 3128.)

Argentina
Economic report, October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1197.)

Australia
Enquiry for cycles, motor cycles and pneumatic machines. (Ref.: Com. 5202.)
Enquiry for concrete brick-making machinery. (Ref.: Com. 5181.)

Austria
Economic report, August/September 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1182.)

Brazil
Revised freight rates. (Ref.: Mar. 1181.)

British West Indies
Enquiry for non-metallic electrical conduit. (Ref.: Com. 5195.)

Burma
Economic report, October 1950. (Ref.: Mar 1183.)

Canada
Market digest for oilcloth (carriage, shelf and table). (Ref.: Com. 5184.)
Enquiry for china clay. (Ref.: Com. 5187.)
Enquiry for supplies of drill in the grey. (Ref.: Com. 5194.)
Enquiry for cold rolled welded steel tubing. (Ref.: Com. 5212.)
Agency enquiry for sugar beet machinery. (Ref.: Com. 5217.)

Ceylon
Enquiry for tractors, trailers and mobile cranes. (Ref.: Com. 5183.)

Denmark/Italy
Trade Agreement. (Ref.: Mar. 1194.)

Dominican Republic
Market notes on imported fish. (Ref.: Com. 5175.)

Egypt
Market note for tomato sauces. (Ref.: Com. 5207.)

Finland/Switzerland
Trade Agreement. (Ref.: Mar. 1193.)

France
International Timber (including wood manufactures and wood-working tools) Exhibition, Lyons, 1951. (Ref.: Mar. 1190.)
International Timber Exhibition, Lyons, 1951. Amendment. (Ref.: Mar. 1190A.)

Western Germany
Western Germany reduces to 60 per cent. per "Free Lists" of imports from Holland, Norway and Denmark. (Ref.: Mar. 1191.)

Haiti
Market notes on imported fish. (Ref.: Com. 5176.)

Hong Kong
Economic report, October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1180.)

Iceland
Amendment to Mar. 1171. (Ref.: Mar. 1171A.)

India
State trading. (Ref.: Mar. 1200.)
Konar and Maithon Hydro-Electric Schemes. (Ref.: Com. 5216.)

Indonesia
Economic report, October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1188.)

Italy
Market notes on imported fish. (Ref.: Com. 5178.)

Italy/Denmark
Trade Agreement. (Ref.: Mar. 1194.)

Liberia
Market notes on imported fish. (Ref.: Com. 5177.)

Malaya
Enquiry for coal briquetting machinery. (Ref.: Com. 5182.)

Mexico
Enquiry for ladies' cashmere sweaters, men's socks, woollen underwear, table linens, fine worsteds, flannels, woollens and gabardines. (Ref.: Com. 5196.)

New Zealand
Agency enquiry for Terry towels and towelling. (Ref.: Com. 5211.)
Enquiry for pre-fabricated houses. (Ref.: Com. 5214.)

Pakistan
Enquiry for starch-making plant. (Ref.: Com. 5200.)
Report on economic conditions during October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1198.)

Peru
Enquiry for upper footwear leather and lasts. (Ref.: Com. 5198.)

Persia (Iran)
Proposed Agricultural Exhibition 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 1187.)

Philippines
Economic report, September/October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1199.)

Portugal
Economic report, October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1201.)

Republic of Honduras
Economic report, September/October 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1189.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency enquiry for various commodities (enamel ware, spun rayon fabrics, spun rayon suitings, ladies' blouses and underwear, cotton and rayon socks and stockings for men's wear, men's ready-made suits.) (Ref.: Com. 5197.)

Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Market notes for imported fish. (Ref.: Com. 5205.)

South Africa
Enquiry for electric forge blowers. (Ref.: Com. 5180.)

Spain
Economic report, September 1950. (Ref.: Mar. 1185.)

Sweden
Agency for woollen, cotton and rayon piece-goods, cotton and woollen yarn and hosiery. (Ref.: Com. 5199.)
Market report for high quality cotton and rayon textiles. (Ref.: Com. 5203.)

Switzerland/Finland
Trade Agreement. (Ref.: Mar. 1193.)

United States
Enquiry for steel angles, rods, machine and carriage bolts, cap screws and nuts. (Ref.: Com. 5179.)
Enquiry for chamois, lining leathers and lacing needles. (Ref.: Com. 5185.)
Enquiry for lamp bases and brass sheet. (Ref.: Com. 5186.)
Enquiry for smoked bloaters, salted herrings and dried salted codfish. (Ref.: Com. 5188.)
Enquiry for wireless sets. (Ref.: Com. 5151A.)
Enquiry for enamelled baths, toilets, plumbing fixtures and galvanized wire netting. (Ref.: Com. 5190.)
Agency enquiry for confectionery and biscuits. (Ref.: Com. 5192.)
Enquiry for wireless sets. Additional information. (Ref.: Com. 5166A.)
Agency enquiry for Latin American countries for wireless sets. (Ref.: Com. 5201.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Export Opportunities—*(Continued)*

United States—*(Continued)*

Enquiry for aluminium foil. (Ref.: Com. 5204.)
Enquiry for aluminium tubing. (Ref.: Com. 5206.)
Agency enquiry for oilfield equipment. (Ref.: Com. 5208.)
Enquiry for electronic and reed-type organs. (Ref.: Com. 5209.)
Enquiry for transmission line and polyethylene. (Ref.: Com. 5210.)
Enquiry for sanitary equipment. (Ref.: Com. 5213.)
Enquiry for children's three quarter (knee) length cable stitch woollen socks. (Ref.: Com. 5215.)
Enquiry for aluminium sheets and coils. (Ref.: Com. 5218.)
Agency enquiry for machined oil opaque type window blind and shade cloth, shade rollers and fittings. (Ref.: Com. 5219.)
Tariff classification of prospective imports. (Ref.: Mar. 1184.)
10th International Timber (including wood manufactures and woodworking tools) Exhibition, Lyons, 1951. (Ref.: Mar. 1190.)
10th International Heating and Ventilating Exposition, Philadelphia, 1951. (Ref.: Mar. 1192.)

Venezuela

Plans for modernization and extension of railways. (Ref.: Mar. 1195.)
Enquiry for port railway and crane runway equipment. (Ref.: Com. 5191.)

Southern Rhodesian Tender Board Regulations

THE following notice issued by the Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Tender Board and published in the *Government Gazette*, of October 27, 1950, is reproduced for the information of United Kingdom exporters:—

It is hereby notified for general information that with effect from November 1, 1950, the following regulations apply to the submission of tenders:—

The existing period for submission of tenders of 21 days will be extended to a period of 28 days. In exceptional circumstances, and where the Tender Board considers it expedient to do so, the period for the submission of tenders will be decreased to not less than 14 days.

All tenders must be *submitted* to the Secretary, Tender Board, P.O. Box 75, Causeway, Salisbury, and *not* to Departments.

Tenders *must be* enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed on the outside with the advertised Tender Number and the description, and must be posted in time to be sorted into P.O. Box 75, Causeway, Salisbury, or delivered by hand to the Secretary, Tender Board, The Treasury, Vintcent Buildings, Salisbury, by 9 a.m. *on the advertised closing date.*

Offers submitted by telegraph, stating clearly therein the name of the Tenderer, the Service and the amount, must be despatched in time for delivery by the Post Office to the Secretary, Tender Board, by 9 a.m. *on the advertised closing date*, and the confirmation tender posted not later than the advertised closing time and date.

NOTE.—Tenders which are not received by 9 a.m. on the closing date, whether by hand, by post, or by telegraph, *will be treated as late tenders.*

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Salisbury has been informed that tenders submitted by telegraph will be acceptable to the Board on condition that a postal confirmation is despatched by air mail, bearing a postmark not later than the advertised closing time and date. Enquiries have also been made concerning the use of form 3932, and the Secretary of the Board has confirmed that this form need not be used by firms tendering from the United Kingdom.

South African Tender Board Regulations

THE attention of United Kingdom exporters is drawn to an arrangement (details of which are published in the fourth Annual Report of the South African Standards Council) whereby the Union Tender Board will give preference to tenderers whose goods bear the South African Standardization Mark or comply with South African Standard Specifications.

Details of South African Standard Specifications may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Trade and Payments Agreements Between Italy and Denmark

TRADE AND PAYMENTS Agreements, valid for the period October 15, 1950, to October 14, 1951, between Italy and Denmark were signed in Copenhagen on October 4, 1950.

The trade agreement provides for the exchange of goods from which import restrictions have not already been removed under Organization for European Economic Co-operation liberalization measures, between the two countries, to the value of approximately £2·4 million for imports from Denmark into Italy and £3·5 million for imports from Italy into Denmark.

The goods to be supplied by Denmark to Italy include cattle, fish and machinery and those to be supplied by Italy to Denmark include textiles, rayon and cotton yarns, fresh fruit, wines and machinery.

The full list of goods to be exchanged can be seen on application to The Tariff Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 3122, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 9040, Extn. 3036.)

Treaty Between the United Kingdom and Nepal

A TREATY of Peace and Friendship between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Nepal was signed at Katmandu on October 30, 1950.

The Treaty, which provides, *inter alia*, that the Nationals of each Contracting Party shall receive in the territories of the other to which the Treaty applies, most favoured foreign country treatment in matters relating to commerce, industry, etc., shall come into force on exchange of ratifications. It has not yet been ratified.

The full text of the Treaty has been published as a White Paper (Cmd 8077) copies of which may be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Price 2d. net, by post 3d.

Trade Agreement Between Finland and Switzerland

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Finland and Switzerland was signed in Helsinki on August 16, to cover the period September 1, 1950, to August 31, 1951.

The value of Finnish exports to Switzerland under the Agreement is expected to reach 11·0 million Swiss francs (£897,000), and Swiss exports to Finland 9·6 million Swiss francs (£783,000).

Finnish exports to Switzerland will include cellulose, sawn timber, plywood, wooden bobbins, wallboard, cardboard, paper, calf hides, butter and seeds.

Swiss exports to Finland will include textiles, machinery, clocks, watches, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Swedish Trade Agreement with Belgium and Luxembourg

A PROTOCOL concerning Sweden's trade with Belgium and Luxembourg from October 1, 1950, to February 28, 1951, was signed on October 28, 1950. Agreement was also reached on a special programme of deliveries over a period of one year, including Belgian iron and steel, metals, chemicals and textiles, and Swedish iron ore, timber, pulp and paper.

"Hints to Business Men"

REVISED editions on British West Africa, the Irish Republic and Sweden have recently been published in the series "Hints to Business Men."

United Kingdom businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Dissemination Section, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Victoria 9040, Ext. 3085.

Tariff and Customs and Import Regulations

New Customs Tariff in Argentina

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of Argentine Decree No. 17607, issued on August 23, 1950, considerable modifications have been made in the Argentine Customs Tariff. The preamble to this Decree mentions the disparities between tariff values and the real values of certain goods and to rectify this it was resolved that import duties would be calculated on an *ad valorem* basis on cost, insurance and freight; value in paper pesos to be declared by the importers and verification made by the production of original invoices.

Decree No. 24156 of November 14 establishes the new rates of duties which became operative on November 15. These cover 12 different rates of *ad valorem* duty ranging from three to 60 per cent., each applicable to a wide range of articles. There are also extensive modifications and sub-divisions of certain headings of the old tariff. The rates of duty for crude petroleum and its products and for lubricating oils remain unchanged.

Under the terms of Article 10, merchandise covered by existing treaties is exempted from the conditions of Decree 24156 and United Kingdom goods which were covered by the United Kingdom—Argentine Trade and Commercial Agreement of December 1, 1936, have not been included in the list for which new duty rates are applicable. A further announcement will be made when the complete text is received.

A copy of the *Boletin Oficial* of November 16, containing a list of the tariff numbers with the *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable, together with a list containing sub-divisions of existing tariff headings may be seen on application to the Tariff Section of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 2112, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Cyprus Import Duty Exemptions

THE *Cyprus Gazette Supplement* of November 8, 1950, contains a copy of the Import Duty (Aircraft, Tools, etc., for the Search, Rescue and Salvage of Damaged Aircraft) Exemption Order, 1950, which is reproduced in full below, and is effective from October 31, 1950 :—

All aircraft, tools, spare parts and equipment imported into the Colony for use in the search for, or in the rescue, investigation, repair or salvage of, any damaged aircraft engaged in international air navigation and belonging to any air transport company of any state which is a contracting party to the Convention of International Civil Aviation made at Chicago on the 7th day of December, 1944, shall be exempt from the payment of import duty :

Provided that—

(*a*) before importation of such aircraft, tools, spare parts or equipment, the importer shall furnish a security, in cash or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller for the payment of any import duty which may become payable under the proviso hereof ;

(*b*) (i) if such aircraft, tools, spare parts or equipment are at any time used, within the Colony, for any purposes other than those specified above ;

(ii) if at any time the importer shall sell or otherwise divest himself of the ownership of such aircraft, tools, spare parts or equipment while within the Colony ; or

(iii) if such aircraft, tools, spare parts or equipment are not exported by the importer within three months from their importation or such further period as the Comptroller may allow,

import duty in respect thereof shall be paid at the rates applicable thereto under the Law on the date of importation.

Customs Duty Drawback on Sugar in Cyprus

THE *Cyprus Gazette Supplement* of November 8, 1950, contains a copy of the Customs Drawback (Sugar) Regulations, 1950, effective from May 1, 1950, which provides for a drawback of import duty on sugar which is shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been added to any drink or food manufactured in Cyprus and exported therefrom by the manufacturer thereof.

The drawback on sugar added to fruit juices and jams manufactured in the Colony shall be at the full rate of the import duty ; and on any foodstuffs consisting of not less than 50 per centum of sugar, other than fruit juices or jams, the drawback shall be at the rate of five-twelfths of the full import duty paid on the sugar added to such foodstuffs.

Drawback is only paid if the amount claimed for any one consignment is not less than five shillings.

Import Licensing in British Colonies

THE following amendments should be made to the particulars which have been given in previous issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* about the treatment accorded to goods of United Kingdom origin in certain British Colonies :—

Nigeria

All goods of United Kingdom origin specified in Class I (food, drink and tobacco), Class II (raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured), Class III (articles wholly or mainly manufactured), and Class IV (animals not for food), of the British West African Customs Import List* may be imported direct from the United Kingdom under an Open General Licence with the exception of the following items for which individual import permits will still be required. (This Notice supersedes the one published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 8, 1949, page 65, and subsequent notices.)

Customs Import List, Class I.

	Customs Item
Animal feeding stuffs	46
Butter and cheese	7–9
Meats	29–32
Oils and fats	28 and 44
Grain and flour (wheaten)	18–20

Customs Import List, Class III

Nitrogenous fertilizers	250
Petroleum products	274–281
Arms, ammunition and explosives	220–236
Methylated spirits	294

Customs Import List, Class IV

Live fish	306

Imports covered by this Open General Licence are subject to the condition that the importer produces at the time of importation a certificate of origin in respect of the goods in such form as the Comptroller of Customs and Excise may from time to time approve.

* Copies of the British West Africa Import and Export Lists 1947, can be obtained from the Publications Department, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, price 1s. 6d.

Changes in Greek Import Duties

A GREEK Decision, No. T.8700, dated October 6, 1950, under Emergency Law No. 1503 of September 30, 1950, exempts single cotton yarns, unbleached, bleached or coloured, numbers 8's to 14's, inclusive, from the payment of customs duties and provides that similar yarns, numbers 16's to 20's, inclusive, will pay only 60 per cent. of the current rates of duty. These legislative measures are in force for a period of three months from the date of publication of Emergency Law No. 1503 (*Official Gazette*, No. 220, dated October 3, 1950), i.e., until January 3, 1951, and may be further extended for an additional three months thereafter by a later Decision of the Ministers of Finance and of National Economy. A Greek Resolution, No. 960, of October 13, 1950, provides for an increase in the rate of customs duty on petrol (Tariff item No. 60 (e)) as follows : maximum 25, minimum 16 metallic drachmae per 100 kilogrammes (co-efficients 20 × 225), in force as from October 13, 1950.

Republic of the Philippines

Extension to Shipping Dates of Import Licences expiring December 31, 1950

THE MANILA Chamber of Commerce on November 9, 1950, issued a Circular, No. 98, which indicates that at a meeting held on October 24, 1950, the Import Control Board resolved that shipments covered by licences issued by the Import Control Administration from July 1 to December 31, 1950, will be allowed to enter the Philippines after December 31, 1950, but not later than June 30, 1951.

No official notice on this ruling has apparently yet been issued by the Import Control Board, but information has been received that the local banks in the Philippines are extending letters of credit accordingly.

United States Import Duty Amendments

CONSEQUENT on the withdrawal of the Republic of China from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a Proclamation has been issued by the United States President, dated October 12, 1950, which, *inter alia*, withdraws as from December 11, 1950, certain tariff concessions which were negotiated with China at Geneva in 1947. The resulting increased rates of duty are shown below :—

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of products	Rate of Duty	
		Former	New
54	Peanut oil	3 cents per lb.	4 cents per lb.
58	Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol :		
	Essential and distilled oils, not specially provided for :		
	Camphor and ho	7½ per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
60	Perfume materials, not containing over 10 per centum of alcohol ;		
	Musk, grained or in pods ...	10 per cent. *ad val.*	20 per cent. *ad val.*
209	Manufactures (except toilet preparations), of which talc, steatite or soapstone, or French chalk is the component material of chief value, wholly or partly finished, and not specially provided for :		
	If not decorated	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
	If decorated	22½ per cent. *ad val.*	45 per cent. *ad val.*
214	Earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured and articles, wares and materials (crude or advanced in condition), composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for, whether susceptible of decoration or not (except synthetic materials of gem stone quality, such as corundum and spinel, and articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of such materials, and except marble chip or granite) :		
	If decorated	20 per cent. *ad val.*	40 per cent. *ad val.*
233	All articles composed wholly or in chief value of agate, or other semi-precious stone (not including rock crystal), except such as are cut into shapes and forms fitting them expressly for use in the construction of jewellery, not specially provided for	25 per cent. *ad val.*	50 per cent. *ad val.*
302 (c)	Tungsten ore or concentrates	18 cents per lb. on the metallic tungsten contained therein	50 cents per lb. on the metallic tungsten contained therein
339	Table, household, kitchen and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware, not specially provided for (except articles composed wholly or in chief value of tin or tin plate, electric flatirons, fly swatters, illuminating articles, and household food grinding or cutting utensils other than meat and food choppers), whether or not containing electrical heating elements as constituent parts thereof :		
	Plated with gold but not plated in any part with platinum ...	32½ per cent. *ad val*	65 per cent. *ad val.*
376	Antimony, as regulus or metal ...	1 cent per lb.	2 cents per lb.
367	Articles or wares not specially provided for, whether partly or wholly manufactured :		
	Composed wholly or in chief value of gold, or plated with gold, or coloured with gold lacquer ...	32½ per cent. *ad val.*	65 per cent. *ad val.*
409	Split bamboo	½ cent per lb.	1¼ cent per lb.
712	Birds (except turkeys), prepared or preserved in any manner and not specially provided for	5 cents per lb.	10 cents per lb.
713	Eggs of poultry, in the shell (except eggs of chickens)	5 cents per doz.	10 cents per doz.
	Whole eggs, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for, whether or not sugar or other material is added ...	7 cents per lb.	11 cents per lb.
	Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added ...	17 cents per lb.	27 cents per lb.
719	Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances, and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each) :		
(5)	Other fish (not including fish provided for in subdivisions (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph 719, Tariff Act of 1930) :		
	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each (except alewives)	1 cent per lb. net weight	1½ cent per lb. net weight
	In immediate containers (not air-tight) weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each (including alewives)	15 per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
720	Peanut oil cake and peanut oil-cake meal	3/20 cent per lb.	3/10 cent per lb.
739	Grapefruit and other fruit peel (not including orange peel and lemon peel), crude, dried, or in brine ...	1½ cent per lb.	2 cents per lb.
741	Jujubes, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
748	Plums, prunes, and prunelles, prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
752	Fruits in brine, pickled, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or (if other than guavas) otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for (except bananas, dried, desiccated, or evaporated) ...	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	31 per cent. *ad val.*
	Mixtures of two or more fruits, prepared or preserved	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	21 per cent. *ad val.*
760	Walnuts of all kinds, shelled :		
	Entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year before an aggregate quantity of 5 million pounds of shelled, blanched, roasted, prepared, or preserved walnuts (except walnut paste) has been entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in that calendar year	7½ cents per lb.	15 cents per lb.
	Other	15 cents per lb.	15 cents per lb.
761	Edible nuts, not specially provided for (except pignolia and pistache nuts) :		
	Not shelled	1½ cent per lb.	2½ cents per lb.
	Shelled	2½ cents per lb.	5 cents per lb.
	Edible nuts, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
762	Oil-bearing seeds and materials :		
	Apricot and peach kernels ...	1½ cent per lb.	2½ cents per lb.
	Soy beans	1 cent per lb.	2 cents per lb.
771	White or Irish potatoes, dried, dehydrated, or desiccated ...	1½ cent per lb.	2½ cents per lb.
775	Vegetables (including horseradish), if cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size, or if reduced to flour, or if parched or roasted, or packed in oil, or prepared or preserved in any other way (except if pickled or packed in salt or brine) and not specially provided for	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
	Soy beans, prepared or preserved in any manner : bean stick, miso, bean cake, and similar products, not specially provided for ...	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
778	Ginger root, candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved	8 per cent. *ad val.*	10 per cent. *ad val.*
1021	Common China, Japan, and India straw mattings, and floor coverings made therefrom	1½ cent. per sq. yd.	3 cents per sq. yd.
	Floor coverings of grass or of rice straw	20 per cent. *ad val.*	40 per cent. *ad val.*
1101 (a)	Hair of the camel :		
	In the grease or washed ...	12 cents per lb. of clean content	24 cents per lb. of clean content
	Scoured	13½ cents per lb. of clean content	27 cents per lb. of clean content
	On the skin	11 cents per lb. of clean content	22 cents per lb. of clean content
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured	12½ cents per lb. of clean content	25 cents per lb. of clean content
1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, raffan, real horsehair, cube bark, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured :		
	(1) Not blocked or trimmed, and not bleached, dyed, coloured, or stained (not including hats and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of the fibre of the *Carludovica palmata*, commercially known as toquilla fibre or straw)	15 per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) Not blocked or trimmed, if bleached, dyed, coloured or stained	25 cents per doz. and 15 per cent. *ad val.*	25 cents per doz. and 25 per cent. *ad val.*
1506	Brooms, made of broom corn, straw, wooden fibre, or twigs	12½ per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1515	Firecrackers :		
	More than five-sixteenths of one inch outside diameter, or more than one and three-quarters inches in length	12½ per cent. *ad val.*	25 cents per lb.
	All other	4 cents per lb.	8 cents per lb.
1518	Feathers and downs (except ostrich), on the skin or otherwise :		
	Crude or not dressed, coloured, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for	10 per cent. *ad val.*	20 per cent. *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States Import Duty Amendments—(*Continued*)

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of products	Rate of Duty	
		Former	New
1519 (a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins:		
	Dog:		
	If not dyed	12½ per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	If dyed	15 per cent. *ad val.*	30 per cent. *ad val.*
	Goat and kid:		
	If dyed	15 per cent. *ad val.*	30 per cent. *ad val.*
	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed dog, goat, or kid skins:		
	If not dyed:		
	Dog	12½ per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	If dyed	15 per cent. *ad val.*	30 per cent. *ad val.*
1523	Human hair, raw	5 per cent. *ad val.*	10 per cent. *ad val.*
	Manufactures of human hair, or of which human hair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:		
	Nets and nettings	17½ per cent. *ad val.*	35 per cent. *ad val.*
1529 (a)	Fabrics and articles (except wearing apparel), ornamented, but not in part of lace, however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, but not provided for in any other item 1529 (a) of Part I of Schedule XX:		
	Wholly or in chief value of cotton	70 per cent. *ad val.*	90 per cent. *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton (except sheets, pillow cases, and damask tablecloths and napkins)	70 per cent. *ad val.*	90 per cent. *ad val.*
	Gloves and mittens, embroidered in any manner, wholly or in chief value of wool	70 per cent. *ad val.*	90 per cent. *ad val.*
1529 (b)	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in part of lace, and handkerchiefs embroidered (whether with a plain or fancy initial, monogram, or otherwise, and whether or not the embroidery is on a scalloped edge), tamboured, appliqued, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem; all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, of whatever material composed (except if composed wholly or in chief value of silk):		
	If containing any hand-made lace, or if embroidered, tamboured, or appliqued in any part by hand, or having threads omitted, drawn, punched, or cut by hand, or if having any threads introduced by hand to finish or ornament the openwork:		
	Valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	3 cents each and 40 per cent. *ad val.*
	Valued at more than 70 cents per dozen:		
	Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton	3 cents each and 20 per cent. *ad val.*	4 cents each and 40 per cent. *ad val.*
	Other	3 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	4 cents each and 40 per cent. *ad val.*
	If not containing any hand-made lace, not embroidered, tamboured, or appliqued in any part by hand, not having threads omitted, drawn, punched, or cut by hand, and not having any threads introduced by hand to finish or ornament the openwork:		
	Valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen:		
	Composed wholly or in chief value of cotton	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val*
	Composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton, but unhemmed and without any finished edge and valued at 45 cents or more per dozen	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*
	Other	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	3 cents each and 40 per cent. *ad val.*
	Valued at more than 70 cents per dozen:		
	Composed wholly or in chief value of cotton	3 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*
	Composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton:		
	If finished and valued at 80 cents or more per dozen, or if unhemmed and without any finished edge	3 cents each and 20 per cent. *ad val.*	2 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*
	Other	3 cents each and 20 per cent. *ad val.*	4 cents each and 40 per cent. *ad val.*
	Other	3 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad val.*	4 cents each and 40 per cent. *ad val.*
	Provided, That any of the foregoing valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen, if made with hand rolled or hand-made hems, shall be subject to an additional duty of	1 cent each	1 cent each
	NOTE.—Rates on certain handkerchiefs described in item 1529 (b) are currently the same as or lower than the GATT rate shown above by virtue of trade agreement obligations of the United States in force pursuant to the trade agreement with Switzerland. These similar or lower rates will continue in force notwithstanding withdrawal of tariff concessions in item 1529 (b), so long as the United States obligations under the trade agreement with Switzerland remain in force.		
1536	Candles of wax	14 per cent. *ad val.*	27½ per cent. *ad val.*
1537 (a)	Manufactures of bone, grass, sea grass, horn, or straw, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	12½ per cent. *ad val.*	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1558	Articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for:		
	Thick soy	10 per cent. *ad val.*	20 per cent. *ad val.*

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of products	Rates of Import Tax	
		Former	New
2491 (b)	Perilla oil	3 cents per lb.	4½ cents per lb.
2491 (d)	Perilla seed	0·69 cents per lb.	1·38 cents per lb.

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United States Import Duty Amendments on Fur Felt Hats

THE Board of Trade have received a copy of a Proclamation by the President of the United States, which withdraws as from December 1, 1950, the reduced rates of duty negotiated at Geneva in 1947 on certain fur felt hats. This action will be taken under Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (i.e., the "Escape Clause" procedure), and will be the first case in which the United States Government has invoked this clause.

The changes in duty will be as follows :—

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph No.		Rate of Duty	
		Former	New
1526 (a)	Hats, caps, bonnets and hoods for women's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including ladies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur felt, valued per dozen at :—		
	More than $9 and not more than $12	55 per cent. *ad val.* but not less than $1·25 per dozen.	$5 per dozen plus 25 per cent. *ad val*
	More than $12 and not more than $15	47½ per cent. *ad val.*	$6 per dozen plus 25 per cent. *ad val.*
	More than $15 and not more than $18	47½ per cent. *ad val.*	$7 per dozen plus 25 per cent. *ad val.*
	More than $18 and not more than $24	40 per cent. *ad val.*	$9 per dozen plus 25 per cent. *ad val.*

United States Import Quotas on Cotton

A UNITED STATES Treasury Decision (T.D. 52575), published on October 19, 1950, reproduces a Proclamation by the President of the United States which provides for an additional import quota of 1,500,000 pounds of harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grabbots, and cotton pickings), white in colour and having a staple of 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ ins. or more, but less than 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. in length for the remainder of the current quota year ending January 31, 1951.

The annual quota—which has already been filled—for long staple cotton, originally established under a Presidential Proclamation of September 5, 1939, is 45,656,420 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins. or more, but less than 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. in length.

Import Quotas on Cotton

A UNITED STATES Treasury Decision (T.D. 52579) published on October 26, 1950, reproduces a Proclamation by the President of the United States which provides for an additional import quota for the remainder of the quota year ending January 31, 1951, of up to 7,500,000 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. or more but less than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length as shall be found by the United States Tariff Commission to be essential. None of this cotton may be entered or withdrawn for consumption until the import licence issued by the United States Tariff Commission is received in the office of the United States Collector of Customs for the district where the cotton is to be released.

The annual quota for this specification of cotton originally established under a Presidential Proclamation of September 5, 1939, has already been imported.

Trade Practice Rules

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Trade Practice Rules for the Bedding Manufacturing and Wholesale Distributing Industry in the United States, as promulgated November 14, 1950.

A copy of these rules may be seen at the Commercial Relations and Export Department (Industries Branch), Board of Trade, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Tariff Classification

A UNITED STATES Treasury Decision (T.D.52578), published on October 26, 1950, announces that sole-cementing presses chiefly used in the shoe repair business to cement on half-soles are classifiable as shoe machinery under paragraph 1643, Tariff Act of 1930, free of duty, rather than as machines not specially provided for under paragraph 372 at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Indian Import Control Changes

COPIES of the following Notifications about India's import regulations have been received from Delhi :—

Tea Chests

The *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30 gave details of licensing arrangements for the period July–December 1950. Public Notice No. 141-I.T.C. (P.N.)/50 of November 13, 1950, states that in order to facilitate the import of tea chests during the year 1951, the Government of India have decided to announce the licensing policy in advance.

It has been decided that licences for the import of 800,000 plywood tea chests from soft currency areas will be granted to certain specified importers during each of the licensing periods January-June and July-December 1951. Licences will be issued for either plywood tea chests or for plywood boards in sizes suitable for tea chests. No licences will, however, be granted for battens.

Applicants will be required to give a clear undertaking that contracts against licences issued shall be made direct with the manufacturers or the shippers in the country of origin at a rate not higher than 6s. 2d. c.i.f. per set of panels for a chest of the size 19 ins. by 19 ins. by 24 ins. and that shipment would be made direct from that country.

Further details may be obtained by persons interested at Tariff Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Open General Licence No. XX

The following amendment is made against Part III, Serial No. 1 in Schedule A to O.G.L. No. XX (i.e. goods allowed to be imported from any country except the Union of South Africa) (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 26, 1950) :—

For the words "Rongolite C, Formosul L" the words "Rongolite C or Formosul L or Sodium Formosul Sulphoxylate" shall be substituted. (Notification 47 I.T.C./50 of November 1, 1950.)

The following has been received by telegram :—

New Open General Licence

A new Open General Licence No. XXI, issued on November 25, covers shipments made up to June 30, 1951. This Open General Licence replaces Open General Licence XX, due to expire on December 31, 1950.

Goods covered by Open General Licence XX may continue to be shipped up to December 31, 1950, even though they may not be included in Open General Licence XXI, whereas goods included in Open General Licence XXI may be shipped immediately and at any time up to June 30, 1951, whether or not they are included in Open General Licence XX.

Details of the new Open General Licence will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* when received.

Changes in Indian Export Duties

TELEGRAPHIC advice received from Delhi gives the following information about export duties :—

Imposed with immediate effect under an Ordinance of November 8, 1950 :—

Raw Cotton. Duty increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per bale of 400 lbs.

Cotton Waste. New duty of 50 per cent.* *ad valorem* imposed on cotton waste of all sorts.

Raw Wool. New duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed. This duty will not apply to raw wool exported from India within a period of thirty days from the commencement of the Ordinance under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued before such commencement by a competent authority.

Effective from November 20, 1950 :—

Jute Goods—

(a) Hessian—Duty increased to Rs. 1,500 per ton.

(b) Sacking—Duty increased to Rs. 150 per ton.

* As a temporary and exceptional case, shipments will be allowed to proceed on the payment of a reduced rate of duty of 20 per cent. *ad. val.* It is understood that this concession applies to old contracts and for a limited period only.

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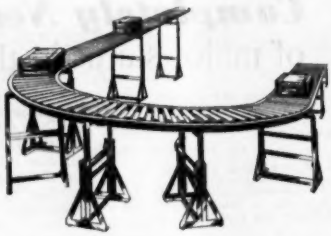

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Australian Customs Tariff Decisions

THE following decisions, regarding the application of the Australian Customs Tariff, have been issued by the Australian Department of Trade and Customs :—

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Baths :—		
Cast iron, enamelled, provided the goods were on firm order with overseas suppliers on or before September 30, 1950, and shipped to Australia on or before December 31, 1950 ...	449 (A) (1)	Free
Drugs, chemicals and medicines :—		
The following when packed under a proprietary name or when put up as a medicinal preparation or in any of the forms mentioned in Tariff Item 285 (A) :—	285 (B)	Free
Calamine, colloidal, and preparations consisting principally of colloidal calamine :—		
Ergometrine and salts of ergometrine.		
Machinery, machines, etc. :—		
Equipment, fuel injection, viz. :— Governors, Couplings, Advance devices, Fuel feeding pumps } and parts thereof.	449 (A) (1)	Free
Measuring apparatus incorporating a printing device, for the measurement of cloth, carpet and the like and capable of delivering a printed ticket showing fractional yardage, provided the goods are shipped to Australia on or before December 31, 1951	449 (A) (1)	Free
Pumps, fuel injection, other than single cylinder fuel injection pumps, imported separately or incorporated in an assembly with any or all of the following, viz. :—		
Governors, couplings, advance devices, fuel feeding pumps	449 (A) (1)	Free
Sewing machine accessories for use with sewing machines manufactured in Australia, viz. :—		
Hemmers, quilters and rufflers	108 (A) (2)	Free
Sewing machines, special industrial power, viz. :—		
Double-locked stitch flat bed, for bag sewing (textile working)	108 (A) (2)	Free
Sole sewing (boot and shoe making)	108 (A) (2)	Free
Sewing machines—welt (boot and shoe making)		
Shafting :—		
Otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 156 (B), provided the goods are shipped to Australia on or before December 31, 1950	449 (A) (1)	Free
Metals :—		
Iron and steel hoop, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Items 136 (F) (1) or 136 (F) (2), provided the goods are shipped to Australia on or before December 31, 1950	449 (A) (1)	Free
Nails :—		
Provided the goods are shipped to Australia on or before December 31, 1950	449 (A) (1)	Free
Screws :—		
For wood, provided the goods are shipped to Australia on or before December 31, 1950	449 (A) (1)	Free
Shears :—		
Tinsmiths', in sizes 8 inches to 14 inches, inclusive ...	219 (B)	27½ per cent. ad val.
Tinsmiths', in sizes other than 8 inches to 14 inches, inclusive	449 (A) (1)	Free
Yarns :—		
White, being hempen yarn derived from the aloe plant, for use in the manufacture of mats and matting, under security ...	449 (A) (1)	Free

Australian Tariff Board Enquiries

THE following questions have been referred by the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs to the Australian Tariff Board for enquiry and report :—

(1) What rate of duty should be imposed on **Anaesthetic and Aspirator Apparatus, Breast Pumps and Apparatus for the Treatment of Obliterative Vascular Disease.** These goods are classifiable under tariff items 419(C) (2) and 419 (D) (1).

(2) What rate of duty should be imposed on **Butyl Acetate,** classifiable under tariff item 11 (A) (2).

The relevant tariff items read as follows:—

		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured Nation Tariff	General Tariff
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ex 419	Surgical and dental and veterinary instruments, appliances and materials (but not including furniture not specifically mentioned in this item), viz. :—			
	(C) Instruments and appliances, viz. :— Amputating, cupping, dissecting, examining (including dental chairs and examining tables), operating, veterinary, X-ray apparatus and accessories :—			
	(2) Being of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia and not being admissible under paragraph (1) of this sub-item, as prescribed by Departmental by-laws ad val.	Free	17½	17½
	(*Note.*—Paragraph (1) reads "Being of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia or the United Kingdom, as prescribed by Departmental by-laws.")			
	(D) Instruments and appliances :—			
	(1) Amputating, cupping, dissecting, examining (including examining tables), operating, veterinary, not elsewhere included ad val.	27½	45	45
Ex 11	Non-spirituous preparations, viz. :—			
	(A) (2) Amyl acetate, methyl salicylate, vanillin, coumarin; flavouring esters and aldehydes not compounded ... ... ad val.	22½	40	47½

These matters have been reported by telegraph by the United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra. United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms wishing to present evidence at the above enquiries should communicate immediately with the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the following Reference Nos. : C.R.E. 12248/50—*Re* Butyl acetate; C.R.E. 12247/50—*Re* Anaesthetic Apparatus, etc.

Interested parties are reminded that the period between the notification to hold a Tariff Board enquiry and the actual date of the enquiry is often extremely short, and that evidence should be prepared and submitted with the least possible delay through the channel selected for its presentation.

The Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs has referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry and report, the question of what rate of duty should be imposed on **catches for ladies' hand bags and catches for wallets.** These goods are classified under Tariff Item 376 (A) under the British Preferential Tariff and under Tariff Item 208 (A) (2) when imported from any other country. They were removed from entry under Tariff Item 449 (A) (1) on November 20, 1950.

The relevant tariff items read as follows :—

		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
(Ex) 376	Bags, baskets, cases, trunks, purses, wallets, with or without fittings, viz. :			
	(A) Bags, hand and purse, except of metal; wallets—			
	(1) The value for duty of which does not exceed 11¼d. per article ... ... ad val.	17½	65	67½
	(2) The value for duty of which exceeds 11¼d. per article, but does not exceed 17d. per article ... ... ad val.	17½	135	137½
	less per article	—	9d.	9d.
	(3) The value for duty of which exceeds 17d. per article, but does not exceed 27¾d. per article ... ... each	—	—	4s. 9d.
	ad val.	17½	127½	—
	less per article	—	9d.	—
	(4) The value for duty of which exceeds 27¾d. per article each	—	—	4s. 9d.
	or ad val.	17½	—	67½
	whichever rate returns the higher duty. each	—	1s. 10d.	—
	and ad val.	—	17½	—
	or ad val.	—	57½	
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
(Ex) 208 (A)	Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere included :—			
	(2) Other (i.e., other than wholly of brass, bronze or gun-metal) ad val.	27½	55	57½

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra. United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms wishing to present evidence at the above enquiry should communicate immediately with the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting Reference No. C.R.E. 12048/50.

Interested parties are reminded that the period between the notification to hold a Tariff Board enquiry and the actual date of the enquiry is often extremely short, and that evidence should be prepared and submitted with the least possible delay through the channel selected for its presentation.

Indian Tariff Board Recommendation

THE FOLLOWING Government of India Resolution, dated November 11, 1950, on a recommendation of the Tariff Board on the **ferro-silicon industry** has been received.

No. 17 (1)-T.B./50.—In the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 17(8)-T.B./49, dated December 31, 1949, the Government of India accepted *inter alia* the following recommendations made by the Indian Tariff Board (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 11, 1950) :—

(1) The whole question of protection of the ferro-silicon industry should be reviewed after the new plant of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in Bhadravati begins full production.

(2) Government should fix ceiling prices of ferro-silicon of different grades produced by the Mysore plant of the said company f.o.r. Mysore as specified below :—

Grade	*Rs. per ton*
75—80 per cent.	840
70—75 per cent.	768
60—70 per cent.	673
45—50 per cent.	505
20—25 per cent.	270

2. The Board has now recommended that as the plant at Bhadravati has since commenced production, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works may, pending the review of the whole question of protection after the said plant goes into full production, be allowed to charge the same ceiling prices for different grades of ferro-silicon produced at Bhadravati for f.o.r. Bhadravati basis as those fixed for the Mysore plant.

3. The Government of India accept this recommendation subject to the condition that, as far as possible, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works will give option to the consumers to obtain their supplies of ferro-silicon either from Mysore or from Bhadravati.

Canadian Tariff Board Inquiry on Glass

A COPY of a Canadian Tariff Board Notice has been received by the Board of Trade. The Notice states that the Minister of Finance has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report under the provisions of The Tariff Board Act, the following Customs Tariff items :—

318. Common and colourless window glass.

319 to 324. Plate glass.

325. Stained or ornamented glass windows.

1014 } Drawback of duty on sheet and plate glass for mirrors and
1067 } safety glass.

The Board is now beginning its inquiry and has detailed Mr. R. Cousineau, an economist on its staff, to conduct the necessary research.

Notification as to the date of the public hearing for the purpose of receiving representations will be announced by the Tariff Board in due course, 30 days notice being given.

Withdrawal of Canadian Anti-Dumping Duty Concessions

MEMORANDUM Series D, No. 51, M.C.R. 87, Supplement No.6, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, states that the following will be deleted from the list of goods exempted from special or dumping duty with effect from January 1, 1951 :—

Oilcloth.
Sporting equipment, including golf and tennis balls, golf clubs and bags, tennis racket frames, fishing tackle and roller skates.
Confectionery.
Cocoa butter and cocoa and chocolate preparations in powder form.
Lawn mowers.

French Import Quota for Seed Potatoes

THE French *Journal Officiel* of November 19, 1950, announces that a quota has been opened for the import from Great Britain and the Irish Republic of 1,000 tons of seed potatoes of the "Arran Banner" and "Arran Pilot" varieties.

Import licences, which must be accompanied by two pro forma invoices, should be applied for on or after November 29.

Shipments must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate stating that the goods are free from eelworm (*nematode dore*) and that this disease does not exist within a radius of 10 kilometres (6·2 miles) of the place of cultivation.

The official French text is available for inspection at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 1116, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel. : Victoria 9040, Ext. 3236.)

Belgian Import Licensing Regulations

IT is reported from Belgium that the following items are subject to import licence as from November 15, 1950 :—

Tariff No.	Commodity
680 bis	Glass fibres and manufactures of glass fibre.*
735	Stoves, room heating stoves, kitchen ranges and cookers, heated by any system except electricity, and parts thereof, of cast iron, iron, steel or malleable cast iron.
859 c	Welding apparatus.*

* New heading decreed by the Arrete of September 26, 1950.

Greece

Private "Barter" System Relaxation

A TRANSLATION has been received from Athens of a notice which recently appeared in the Greek press, containing the text of a Decision by the Minister of National Economy, providing for the inclusion of oranges and mandarines of this year's crop in the list of goods which may be exported from Greece under barter arrangements.

As regards exports to the United Kingdom, 40 per cent. of the exchange earned from the exports of oranges and 22 per cent. in the case of mandarines, must be surrendered to the Bank of Greece. The remaining percentage may be used for the importation of certain non-essential goods.

This plan involves no element of barter on the United Kingdom side ; payment for the fruit is to be made in sterling.

Chile

Import Control Modification

CHILEAN Decree No. 1020 of August 22, 1950, provides for certain modifications to Decree No. 655 of June 2, which established the special regulations to be observed on import of Industrial Equipment introduced into Chile as a result of capital investment.

Further information may be obtained from Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Import Licences and Exchange Control

THE CHILEAN Ministry of Economy and Commerce announced that import licences may be granted to the Central Bank of Chile, Amortization Bank, Fiscal and semi-Fiscal institutions, Department of Inter-American Co-operation for Public Health Schemes, and to the Rockefeller Foundation and other similar institutions, in order that they may import with their own exchange the materials, articles and equipment necessary for the fulfilment of their activities.

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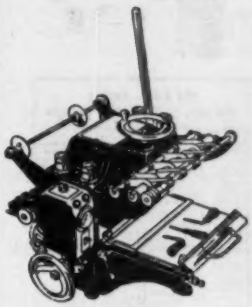

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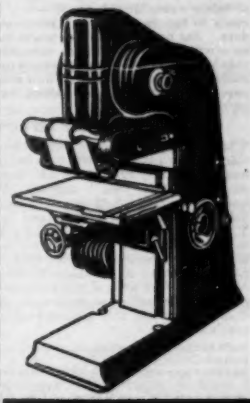

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JUNE		JUNE	
JULY	Regular Fares	JULY	
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Exhibitions and Fairs

Harrogate Toy and Fancy Goods Fair

TOYS, fancy goods and allied commodities from some 500 different manufacturers, both United Kingdom and foreign, will be on display at the International Toy and Fancy Goods Fair at Harrogate from 8–12 January, 1951.

It is emphasized that the Harrogate Toy and Fancy Goods Fair is not open to the general public, but is designed solely as a trade exhibition for home and overseas buyers, the aim of the sponsors being to centralize all that is best in the international sphere of recreational and educational playthings.

Realism and ingenuity are likely to be the outstanding feature of the new toys shown, and many of the latest novelties to be exhibited will remain rigidly on the secret list until the show opens.

There will be over 80 exhibitors in the fancy goods section and, in addition to the most comprehensive display of the varied types of goods usually classified as "Fancy Goods," there will be a large range of 1951 Festival souvenir goods.

Home and Overseas Events

The following list of trade exhibitions and fairs in the United Kingdom and overseas is compiled from information furnished by the organizers and by the overseas officers of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. It will be understood that no responsibility is taken for the standing of the organizations or individuals mentioned and that dates, etc., may be subject to alteration. This list is not exhaustive and further information about these and other events may be obtained from the Exhibitions Division of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: CHAncery 4411, Ext. 419.) Recent additions to the list are indicated by an asterisk (*).

(See also pages 903 and 904.)

United Kingdom

1950

SMITHFIELD SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—December 4–8.
At Earls Court, London. Apply, The Smithfield Show Joint Committee, 148 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 4040.)

1951

HARROGATE TOY AND FANCY GOODS FAIR—January 8–12.
Apply, R. P. Atwood, Toy Fair (Manchester) Ltd., Greenkeep, The Mount, Leatherhead, Surrey, or The Fancy Goods Association, 27 Frederick Street, Birmingham, 1.

AMUSEMENT TRADES EXHIBITION—January 30–February 1.
At Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Apply, 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 2524.)

SECOND NATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION—January 30–February 9.
At National Hall, Olympia. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363), or London Office, 167 Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.15. (Tel.: Vandyke 5635.)

MANCHESTER, HOTEL AND CATERING EXHIBITION—January 31–February 10.
At City Hall, Deansgate. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

BRITISH FURNITURE AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION—February 13–23.
At Earls Court. Apply, B.F.M. Exhibitions Ltd., 641 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH COMPONENTS, VALVES AND TEST GEAR FOR THE RADIO, TELEVISION, ELECTRONIC AND TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRIES—April 10–12.
At Great Hall, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. Apply, The Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers Federation, 22 Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 6740.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM—April 30–May 11.
At Earls Court, Olympia and Castle Bromwich. Apply, Director, B.I.F., Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411.) Or to the General Manager, B.I.F., 95 New Street, Birmingham 2. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 5021.)

GAUGE AND TOOL EXHIBITION—May 15–25.
At New Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Apply, Gauge and Tool Makers' Association Ltd., Stanbrook House, Old Bond Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 3451/2.)

Festival of Britain 1951 Official Exhibitions May to September

Industrial Enquiries—Apply, Chief Industrial Officer, Council of Industrial Design, Tilbury House, Petty France, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8484.)

General Enquiries—Apply, The Information Officer, Festival of Britain 1951, 2 Savoy Court, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Waterloo 1951.)

DORCHESTER, BATH AND WEST AGRICULTURAL SHOW—May 30–June 2.
Apply; the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath. (Tel.: Bath 3010.)

LONDON FASHION FORTNIGHT—May 30–June 13.
Apply, Miss Jean Scarlett, London Fashion Fortnight, I.C. House, Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 5140, Ext. 441.)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION—June 6–16.
At Olympia. Apply, Office Appliance Trades Association, 11–13 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 7771.)

LONDON, BRITISH PLASTICS EXHIBITION—June 6–16.
At Olympia. Apply, "British Plastics," Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel.: Waterloo 3333.)

CAMBRIDGE, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW—July 3–6.
* Apply, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 5905.)

CARDIFF, WELSH INDUSTRIES FAIR—July 4–14.
* Apply, 17 Windsor Place, Cardiff. (Tel.: Cardiff 5452.)

BRITISH INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—July 4–14.
* At National Hall, Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICAL TRADE EXHIBITION—July 16–20.
* At Horticultural Halls, Westminster. Apply, Association of Wholesale and Manufacturing Opticians, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 4444.)

NATIONAL RADIO SHOW—August 28–September 8.
* At Earls Court, London. Apply, Radio Industries Council, 59 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 6901.)

ENGINEERING AND MARINE EXHIBITION—August 30–September 13.
At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd. Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

INTERNATIONAL BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION—September 29–October 4.
At Olympia. Apply, Trades' Markets & Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

FASHION IN FOOTWEAR EXHIBITION—October 1–5.
* At Royal Albert Hall, London. Apply, Exhibition Department, "Footwear," Drury House, Russell Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 3422.)

SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR—October 1–5.
* At Olympia (Grand Hall). Apply, The Shoe and Leather Fair, Granville House, Arundel Street, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 5524–5–6.)

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, FOURTH LONDON REGIONAL DISPLAY—October 16–17.
* At Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, 9 Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 2241.)

BUILDING EXHIBITION—November 14–28.
At Olympia. Apply, 4 Vernon Place, London, W.C. (Tel.: Holborn 8146.)

Overseas

1950

PARIS, 3E SALON DE L'ENFANCE, DE LA JEUNESSE ET DE LA FAMILLE—November 25–December 17.
Apply, Administration Office of the Salon, 25 Avenue Kleber, Paris 16e.

MILAN, 28TH INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE EXHIBITION—December 2–11.
At Palazzo dell 'Arte Parco di Milano. Apply National Association of Cycle, Motor Cycle and Accessories Manufacturers, Via Mauro Macchi 32, Milan.

CAIRO INTERNATIONAL CAR, COMMERCIAL VEHICLE AND MOTOR BOAT SHOW
* December 6–20.
Apply, Royal Automobile Club of Egypt, Cairo.

1951

TORONTO. ORFEDA FARM EQUIPMENT SHOW—January 15–19.
* Apply, Orfeda, 81 King Street East, Toronto.

NEW DELHI, INDIAN INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION—January 10–February 8.
Apply, The Secretary, India International Engineering Exhibition, Room 100, Jamnagar Hutments, Man Singh Road, New Delhi, India.

(*Continued on next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs—*(Continued)*

BRUSSELS, INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW—January 13–24.
At Palais du Centenaire Brussels. Apply, Commissariat General, 15 rue des Drapiers, Brussels.

COPENHAGEN. INTERNATIONAL (TECHNICAL) FAIR—February 9–18.
* At the Forum, Copenhagen. Apply, Herbert Daniel Exhibitions Ltd., 15 Dover Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 5846.)
See also Copenhagen (Commercial) Fair.

NICE, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—February 10–26.
* Apply Foire de Nice, 8 Place Massena, Nice.

BRUSSELS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—February 11–18.
At Grand Palais du Centenaire. Apply Societe de Mecanique et d'Industrie Agricole, 29 rue de Spa Brussels.

PARIS HOME EXHIBITION (ARTS MENAGERS)—February 22–March 18.
* At Grand Palais, Paris. Apply, Anglo-French Periodicals Ltd., 25 Villiers Street, London, W.C.2.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—February 23–March 4.
At Parc des Expositions, Paris. Apply, 38 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, 9.

HANOVER, GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR (LIGHT INDUSTRIES)—February 28–March 4.
* Closing date for space application, December 15, 1950. Apply, Schenkers Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 5595/6.)

COPENHAGEN. INTERNATIONAL (COMMERCIAL) FAIR—March 2–11.
* Apply, Herbert Daniel Exhibitions Ltd., 15 Dover Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 5846.)

LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR—March 4–11.
Apply, Leipziger Messe-Amt, Leipzig, C.1.

GENEVA, INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—March 8–18.
Apply, 1 Place du Lac, Geneva, Switzerland.

TORONTO, CANADIAN NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—March 9–17.
At The Coliseum, Toronto. Apply, 16 Gould Street, Toronto.

FRANKFURT SPRING FAIR—March 11–16.
Apply, Messe-Amt Frankfurt-am-Main.

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION—March 11–17.
At Houston Coliseum. Apply, The General Manager, 41 San Jacinto Street, Houston 2, Texas, United States.

VIENNA SPRING FAIR—March 11–18.
Apply, British Austrian Chamber of Commerce, 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

SYDNEY, ROYAL EASTER SHOW—March 16–27.
Apply, Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales, 33 Macquarie Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

LYONS INTERNATIONAL FAIR—March 31–April 9.
Apply, Robert Brandon & Partners Ltd., 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0901.)

UTRECHT, ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES SPRING FAIR—April 3–12.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

TURIN INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SALON—April 4–15.
* Apply, 23 Via S. Teresa, Turin.

BASLE, SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 7–17.
Apply, Swiss Legation, Division Economique, 18 Montague Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

MILAN, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—April 12–29.
Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 21–May 6.
Apply, Palais du Centenaire, Brussels.

LIEGE, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 21–May 8.
At Coronmeuse, Liege. Apply, Foire Internationale de Liege, 17 Boulevard d'Avroy, Liege, Belgium.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 28–May 14.
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MILAN. 9TH TRIENNALE (INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN DECORATIVE AND INDUSTRIAL ART AND OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE)—May 5–September 30.
* Apply, Palazzo dell'Arte, Milan.

VALENCIA, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—May 10–25.
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PRAGUE, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—May 20–June 3.
Apply, Prague International Fair, Prague, VII.

TORONTO, CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—May 28–June 8.
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LUGANO. INTERNATIONAL BAKERY EXHIBITION—June 2–14.
* Apply, Schweiz Backer-und Konditorenmeister-Verband, Seilerstrasse 9, Zurich.

CHICAGO, INTERNATIONAL FOOD EXPOSITION—June 9–15.
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BARCELONA, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—June 10–30.
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BORDEAUX INTERNATIONAL FAIR—June 10–25.
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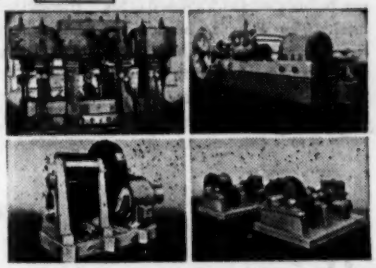

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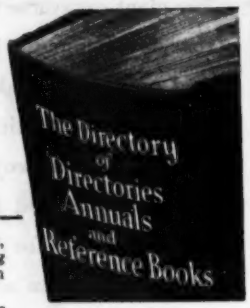

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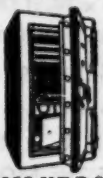

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